

INSTRVCTIONS for Forraine TRAVELL



LONDON

*Printed by T.B. for Humphrey
Mofley, at the Princes Armes, in Pau-
ler Church-yard, A^o 1642.*

28. Mellar. fecit

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORREINE TRAVELL.

Shewing by what *cours*, and in
what *compasse of time*, one may
take an exact Survey of the King-
domes and States of Christen-
dome, and arrive to the practicall
knowledge of the Languages,
to good purpose.

—*Post motum dulcior inde Quies.*

LONDON,
Printed by T. B. for Humphrey Mosley,
at the Princes Armes, in Pauls
Church-yard, 1642.



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Church-yard, 1842.



To the growing Glory
O F
Great Brittain,
Prince CHARLES.

A parallell 'twixt His *Highnesse*, and
the *Black Prince*.

S I R,

Wales had one Glorious Prince of haire and hue
(which colour sticks unto Him still) like You;
He travell'd far, He won His spurs in France,
And took the King, the K I N G, & monstrous thance
Then His victorious troupes afresh He gether's
And with the gray Goose-wing his shafts new fethers,
He beats a march up the Pyrene Hills,
And the Cantabrian clime with terror fills,
To re-inthrone Don Pedro Castile's King,
Of which heroique Act all Stories ring.
Your Royall Sire travell'd so far, and Thay
Of all our Princes only made that way.

Who

Who knowes, Great Sir, but by just destiny,
Your bunch of (Youthfull) Plumes may further fly?
But Faulcon-like, You may wish full summ'd wing
The Eagle cuff, and from his talions wring
The * Prey, or in exchange seize on his Ore,
And fixe Your Standard on the Indian shore.

'Twas by b a Charles, France once the Empire got,
'Twas by a c Charles the Spaniard drewe that lot,
why may not Brittain challenge the next call,
And by a CHARLES be made Imperiall?

— Sic Vaticinatur.

- * Palatinat.
- / b Carolus Magnus.
- c Carol. Quintus.

I A. H O W E L L.



The Substance of this Discours.

O*F the advantage, and pre-
beminence of the Eye.*

*Of Forraine Travell, and the
progresse of Learning.*

*What previous abilities are requi-
red in a Traveller.*

*A caveat touching his Religion.
Precepts for learning the French
Language.*

*What Authors to be made choyce
of, for the Government and
History of France.*

Of Books in generall.

*Of Historians, and a method to
reade them.*

Of Private Meditation.

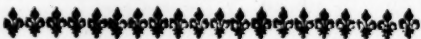
Of

The Substance

Of Poets.

An estimat of the expences of a Nobleman, or of a private Gentleman a broad.

Advertisements for writing of Letters.



I*Nstructions for travelling in Spaine.*

Of barren and fruitful Countreys.

The strange contrariety 'twixt the French and the Spaniard, the reasons natural & accidental.

Of their cariage, cloathing, and diet, &c.

Of the Spanish Language, how to be studied, and of its affinity with the Latine.

Of Spanish Authors.

The advantage of conversing with Marchants.

Pre-

of this *Discours.*



P*Recepts for travelling in Italy.
Of the people and Language.
Of the Republique of Venice and
other States there.*

*What observations are most use-
full in any Countrey.*

*A digression into a politicall Dis-
cours of the Princes of Europe.*

*Of crossing the Alpes, and passing
through Germany.*

*Of the Court of Bruxells, and the
Netherlands.*

*Of the wonderfull Stratagems u-
sed in those wars.*

*The best Authors for the Belgick
Story.*

*Of the States of Holland, and
their admired Industry, and
Navall strength.*

The Substance, &c.



A Discours of the vulgar languages of Europe, with their severall Dialects.

Of the richnesse of the English Tongue.

Of the Pattuecos a People nere the heart of Spaine, never discovered til of late yeares.

Of the abuse of Forrain Travell.

Of S. Thomas Moore Traveller.

Of Ptolomeys Travellers, and of the most materiall use of Travel.

What cours a Traveller must take at his retorne home.

Of the Parliamentary Government of England, and her happinesse therein above other Countreys.

Of the Mathematicques; of Chymistry.

IN



INSTRUCTIONS FOR Forraine Travell.

SECTION. I.



Mongst those many advantages, which conduce to enrich the mind with Knowledge, to rectify the Iudgement, and compose outward manners;

B

For-

Forraine Travell is none of the least.

But to bee a Sedentary *Traveller* only, penn'd up between Wals, and to stand poring all day upon a Map, upon imaginary Circles and Scales, is like him, who thought to come to bee a good Fencer, by looking on *Agrippa's* book-postures only: As also to run over and traverse the world by *Heare-say*, and traditionall relation, with other mens eyes, and so take all things upon courtesie, is but a confused and imperfect kind of speculation, which leaveth but weake and distrustfull notions behind it; in regard the *Eare* is not so authentique a witnessse

ness as the *Eye*; because the *Eye*, by which as through a cleare christall Casement, wee discern the various works of *Art* and *Nature*, and in one instant comprehend halfe the whole Vni-verse in so small a roome after so admirable a manner, I say the *Eye* having a more quick and immediat commerce and familiarity with the *Soule* (being the principall of her *Cinq ports*, and her *Centinell*) taketh in farre deeper Ideas, and so makes firmer and more lasting impressions, conveying the object more faithfully to the memory, where it remaines afterward upon record in particular *topicall* notes, and

indelible characters : For though I confesse with the *Stagirite*, that *Hearing* is the sense of *Learning* (and of *Faith* also, as the holy Text tels me) yet the *Sight* surpasseth it by many degrees, if you respect the curious workman-ship of the *Organ*, the readiest roade to the heart, and love's best *Intelligencer* and *Usher* : As also for the penetrative apprehension of the object, with the intuitive vertue and force of affection, it worketh inwardly, as we find upon good record that a *heard of Sheepe* conceived once by the strength of the *Eye*, as likewise for the wonderfull quicknesse of this *Sense*, which

which is such that it makes the *effect* oftentimes fore-run the *cause*, as we see the *Lightning*, before wee *Heare* the *Thunder*, though thunder be first in Nature, being by the violent eruption it makes out of the Cloud, the cause of such fulgurations. And although one should reade all the Topographers that ever writ of, or anatomiz'd a Town or Countrey, and mingle Discourse with the most exact observers of the Government thereof, and labour to draw and draine out of them all they possibly know or can remember; Yet one's own *Ocular* view, and personall conversation will still find out something

new and unpointed at by any other, either in the cariage or the *Genius* of the people, or in the *Policy* and municipall customes of the Countrey, or in the quality of the *Clime* and *Soyle*, and so enable him to discourse more knowvvingly and confidently and vvith a kind of *Authority* thereof; It being an Act of parlament in force amongst all Nations: *That one Eye-witnesse is of more validity than ten Auricular.*

Moreover as every one is said to abound with his owne sense, and that among the race of man-kind, *Opinions* and *Fancies*, are found to be as various as the severall *Faces* and *Voyces*; So in each indi-

individuall man there is a differing facultie of *Observation*, of *Iudgement*, of *Application*, vvhich makes that every one is best satisfied, and most faithfully instructed by himselfe, I do not meane soley by himselfe, (for so he may have a foole to his Master) but *Books* also, and conversation vvith the *Dead* must concur, for they are likewise good Teachers, and edifie infinitely; yet the study of living men, and a collation of his ovvn *Optique* observations and judgement vvith theirs, vvork much more strongly, and where these meet (I meane the living and the dead) they perfect.

B 4

And

And indeed this is the prime use of *Peregrination*, which therefore may be not improperly called a *moving Academy*, or the true *Peripatetique Schoole* : This made *Ulysses* to be cryed up so much amongst the *Greeks* for their greatest wise man, because he had *Travelled* through many *Strange Countreys*, and observed the manners of divers *Nations*, having scene, as it was said and sung of him, more *Cities* than there were *Houses* in *Athens*, which was much in that age of the *World* : and the *Greatest* of their *Emperours* did use to glory in nothing so often, as that he had surveyed more
Land

Land with his Eye, than other Kings could comprehend with their thoughts.

Amongst other people of the Earth, *Islanders* seeme to stand in most need of *Forraine Travell*; for they being cut off (as it were) from the rest of the Citizens of the World, have not those obvious accesses, & contiguity of situation, and other advantages of society, to mingle with those more refined Nations, whom Learning and Knowledge did first *Vrbanize* and polish. And as all other things by a kind of secret instinct of Nature follow the motion of the Sun, so is it observed that the *Arts* and *Sciences* which

are the greatest helps to Civility, and all *Morall* endowments as well as *Intellectuall*, have wheel'd about and travell'd in a kind of concomitant motion with that great Luminary of Heaven: They budded first amongst the *Brachmans* and *Gymnosophists* in *India*, then they blossom'd amongst the *Chaldeans* and *Priests of Egypt* whence they came down the *Nile*, and crossed over to *Greece*, and there they may bee said to have borne ripe fruit, having taken such firme rooting, and making so long a *Plantation* in *Athens* and else where: Afterwards they found the way to *Italy*, and thence they clammer'd over the

the Alpien hills to visit *Germany* and *France*, whence the *Britaines* with other North-west Nations of the lower World fetch'd them over; and it is not improbable that the next Flight they will make, will bee to the Savages of the new discovered World; and so turne round, and by this circular perambulation visit the *Levantine* again.

Hence we see what a *Traveller* *Learning* hath beene having in conformitie of cours, been a kind of companion to *Apollo* himselfe: And as the Heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and perpetuall circumgyration, wherein as *Pythagoras*

goras, who by the *Delphian* Oracle was pronounced, the wisest man that ever Greece bredd, did hold, there was a kind of Musique and Harmonious concert that issued out of this regular motion, which we cannot perceive, because being borne in it, it is connaturall to us, so it is observed to be the Genius of all active and generous Spirits,

Quêis meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan,

To have been always transported with a desire of *Travell*, and not to be bounded, or confined within the shoares and narrow circumference.

ference of an *Island*, without ever-treading any peece of the *Continent* ; whereas on the other side , meane and vulgar spirits , whose *Soules* fore no higher than their *Sense* , love to hover ever about home , lying still as it were at dead anchor , moving no further than the length of the cable , whereunto they are tyed , not daring to lance out into the maine , to see the wonders of the deep : Such a one was hee of whom *Claudian* speakes , to have had his *birth* , *breeding* , and *buriall* in one Parish ; such slow and sluggish spirits may be said to bee like *Snailles* or *Tortuises* in their shels ,
craw-

crawling always about their own home, or like the *Cynique*, shut up alwayes in a Tub.

Amongst other Nations of the World the *English* are observed to have gained much, and improved themselves infinitely by voyaging both by Land and Sea, and of those foure *Worthies* who compassed about the Terrestrial Globe, I find the major part of them were *English*, but the scope of this Discours is to prescribe precepts for *Land Travell* only (for the other requires another Tract apart) and first,

A

*A Iove principium ———
Sic feret antennas aura secundas
tuas.*



SECT. II.

IT is very requisit that hee
who exposeth himselfe
to the hazard of *Forraine
Travell*, should bee well
grounded and settled in his
Religion, the *beginning* and
basis of all *Wisdome*, and
somewhat versed in the *Con-
troversies* 'twixt us and the
Church of Rome, which I
pre-

presume he hath done in the *University*, where (I take it for granted, hee hath been matriculated, and besides his initiation in the *Arts* and *Sciences*, and learn't to chop *Logick* (& *Logick* though she be no *Science* of her self, but as she is subservient to another, *Like the Shoemakers Last*, that may bee applyable to any foot, yet no *Science* can bee rightly studied without her method, nor indeed can the termes of *Art* be well understood, or any Scholler-like discours fram'd but by *her*) where I say, besides these studies, he hath sucked the pure milke of true Religion, and Orthodoxall truth, and such a one will be rather
con-

confirmed, than shaken in the tenets of his *Faith*, when he seeth the sundry fond fantastique formes, which have crept into the solemne service of God, since the primitive times, for the *praitise* of the *Roman Church* is worse than her *positions*, so that I have knowne some, who were wrought upon ver-ry far by the one, averted again by the other, I meane by her Ceremonies, which in some places are so mimical, and set forth in such antique postures, that it may be not improperly sayd, whereas *Religion* should go array'd in a grave *Matron-like* habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton

Cour-

Courtisane in light dresse:
Such a one, I meane he that
is well instructed in his own
Religion, may passe under
the torrid Zone, and not bee
Sun-burnt, if he carry this
bon-grace about him, or
like the River *Danube* which
scornes to mingle with the
muddy streame of *Sava*,
though they run both in one
Channell, or like *Arcthusa*,
which *Travelleth* many
hundred miles through the
very bowels of the *Sea*, yet
at her journeys end issueth
out fresh again, without the
least mixture of saltnesse or
brackishnesse: So such a one
may passe and repasse
through the very midst of
the *Roman See*, and shoot
the

the most dangerous *Gulph* thereof, and yet returne home an *untainted* Protestant; nay he will be confirmed in zeale to his owne *Religion*, and illuminated the more with the brightnesse of the truth thereof, by the glaring lights and specious glosses, which the other useth to cast; For *Opposita juxta se posita magis elucescunt*: Nay the more he is encompassed with the superstitions, of the contrary, the more he will bee strengthened in his own *Faith*; like a good Well useth to be hotter in Winter than Summer, *per Antiperistasin*, that is, by the coldnesse of the circumambient ayre, which in a manner

ner besiegeth it round, and so makes the intrinsique heate, unite and concentre it selfe the more strongly to resist the invading Enemy.

After *Religion*, it is fitting he should be well versed in the *Topography*, *Government* and *History* of his own Country, for some are found *Foris sapere*, and *domi cecutire*, to be *Eagles* abroad, and stark *Buzzards* at home, being not able to satisfie a stranger by exchange of discours, in any thing touching the State of their owne Countrey.

To this end it were not amisse to run over *Cambden*, *Sir Iohn Smiths* *Commonwealth*,

wealth, with those short
pieces of Story, as *Daniel* and
others who have written
of the *English* Kings since the
Conquest, and extract out
of them, what traverses of
war, what other passages
and entercourses of State
have happened 'twixt us and
other Nations since the last
Conquest, specially the
French our nearest neigh-
bors: It is also very behoof-
full, that he have a passable
understanding of the *Latine*
tongue, whereof the *Italian*,
the *Spanish*, and *French*, are
but as it were *branches* of
the same Tree; they are but
Dialects or *Daughters*, and
having gain'd the good will
of the *Mother*, hee will
quick-

quickly prevayle with the *Daughters*.

That hee understand the use of the Map and Globe, to find out the Longitude and Latitude of all places, and to observe and compare the temper of them as hee shall passe along.

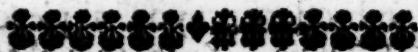
Lastly that hee seriously contemplate within himself, how the eyes of all the World are upon *Him*, as his are upon the *World*; what his parents, kindred and acquaintance, yea his Prince will expect at his returne: That he is now in the very forge of his hopes, either upon making or marring: That (being of Noble extraction) he is like to be a Star
of

of the greatest Magnitude in the Spheare of his owne Countrey, therefore common qualities will not serve his turne, that the higher the building is, the more it requires exquisit forme and symmetry, that *Nobility* without inward ornaments is *as faire gilded shels without kernels, or like a sattin doublet with canvas linings*, whereas on the other side Vertue reflecting upon a Noble subject, is as the Sun-beames falling upon a rock of Cristall, which makes the reverberation stronger and far more resplendent, or as rich gold-embrodery, upon a piece of Tissue: Such thoughts
as

as these will worke much
upon an ingenious Spirit,
and bee as a golden Spur,
to set him forward, and
cheere him in this high
roade of Vertue, and Know-
ledge.



SECT.





SECT. III.

THE first Countrey that is most requisite for the English to know, is *France*, in regard of neighboured, of conformity in Government in divers things and necessary intelligence of State, and of the use one shall have of that Language wheresoever he passe further : And the younger one goeth to *France* the better, because of the hardnesse of the accent and pronounciation, which will be hardly overcome by one

C who

who hath passed his minority, and in this point the *French Tongue* may bee said to be like *Fortune*, who, being a woman, loves youth best. Whereas for other Tongues, one may attaine to speake them to very good purpose, and get their good will at any age; the *French Tongue* by reason of the huge difference 'twixt their writing and speaking, will put one often into fits of despaire and passion, as wee read of one of the Fathers, who threw away *Persius* against the wals, saying, *si non vis intelligi debes negligi*, but the Learner must not bee daunted awhit at that, but after a little intermission hee must

must come on more strongly, and with a pertinacity of resolution set upon her again and againe, and woo her as one would do a coy Mistres, with a kind of importunity, untill he over-master her.

Indeed some of ripon plants are observed to over-act themselves therein, for while they labour to *treacher le mot, to cut the word*, as they say, and speake like naturall Frenchmen, and to get the true genuine tone (and every tongue hath a tone or tune peculiar to her self, specially the French, which hath a whining kind, of querulous tone specially amongst the peasantry, which I beleeve proceeded from that pitti-

full slavery they are brought unto) I say while they labour for this, they fall a lipping and mincing, and to distort and strain their mouths and voyce, so that they render themselves fantastique and ridiculous; let it be sufficient for one of riper yeares, to speake *French* intelligibly, roundly, and congruously without such forc'd affectation.

The *French* tongue like the Nation, is a bold and hardy speech, therefore the learner must not be bashfull or meale-mouth'd in speaking any thing, whatsoever it is; let it come forth confidently whither true or false *Sintaxis*; for a bold vivacious

ous spirit hath a very great advantage in attaining the French, or indeed any other Language: He must be cautelous not to force any *Anglicismes* upon the French Tongue, that is certaine vulgar Phrases, Proverbs, and Complements, which are peculiar to the *English*, and not vendible or used in French, as I heard of one that could not forbear a great while to salute his Land-Lord by *bon matin*. Another would be alwayes complaining at play of his *mauvaise Fortune*: Another when at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard, hee would ever and anon cry out, *estes vous là a-*

*de vos ours, Are you there
 with your Beares?* which is
 ridiculous in any other lan-
 guage but *English*, for every
 speech hath certaine *Idioms*,
 and customary *Phrases* of its
 own, and the *French*, of all
 other, hath a kind of contu-
 macy of phrase, in respect of
 our manner of speaking, prop-
 er to it selfe. *oldibrev* *ton*
on He must alwayes have a
Diary about him, when he is
 in motion of *Tourneys*, to set
 down what his *Eyes* meetes,
 with most remarkable in
 the day time, out of which
 he may raise matter of dis-
 cours at night, and let him
 take it for a rule, that
Hee offend lesse who writes
 many voyes, than he, who omits

one serious thing. For the
Penne maketh the deepest fur-
rowes, and doth fertilize, and
enrich the memory more than
any thing else,

*Littera scripta manet, sed
manant lubrica verba.*

It were very requisite to
have a book of the Topogra-
phicall description of all
places, through which hee
passeth; and I think Bertius,
or the Epitome of Ortelius,
which are small and por-
table, would bee the best.
At his first comming to any
Citie he should repaire to
the chief Church (if not I-
dolatrous) to offer up his sa-
crifice of thanks, that hee is

safely arrived thither, and then some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view with advantage, all the Countrey circumjacent, and the site of the City, with the advenues and approaches about it; and so take a Landship of it.

Being come to *France*, his best cours will be to retire to some Vniversity about the *Loire*, unfrequented by the *Engl:sh*, for the greatest bane of *Engl:sh* Gentlemen abroad, is too much frequency and communication with their own Countrey-men, and there let him apply himselfe seriously to gaine the practicall knowledge of the

Lan-

Language, and for the time
hoc agere. This hee may do
 with more advantage, if hee
 repaires sometimes to the
Courts of Pleading; and to
 the *Publique Schooles*; For in
France they presently fall
 from the *Latine*, to dispute
 in the vulgar tongue: So
 that it were not amisse, for
 him to spend some time in
 the *New Academy*; erected
 lastly by the *French Cardinall*
 in *Richelieu*, where all
 the *Sciences* are read in the
French tongue, which is
 done of purpose to refine,
 and enrich the Language.

Some have used it as a
 prime help to advance Lan-
 guage, to have some ancient
 Nunne for a *Divota*, with

C 5 whom

whom hee may chat at the
 grates, when hee hath little
 else to do, for the *Nunnes*
 speake a quaint Dialect, and
 besides they have most com-
 monly all the *Newes* that
 passe, and they will enter-
 taine discours till one bee
 weary, if hee bestow on
 them now and then some
 small bagatels, as *English*
Gloves or *Knifs*, or *Ribands*;
 and before hee go over, hee
 must furnish himselfe with
 such small curiosities; but
 this I dare not advise him to,
 in regard the *Hazard* one
 way may bee greater, than
 the *Advantage* the other way.

In this retirement he must
 assigne some peculiar dayes
 to read the *History* of the
 Coun-

Countrey exactly, which is a most usefull and delightfull study : For in *History*, that great *Treasury of Time*, and *promptuary of Heroique actions*, there are words to speake, and *works* to imitat, with rich and copious matter to raise Discours upon: *History*, next to *Eternity* only triumphs over *Time*, shee, only after God Almighty can do miracles, for shee can bring back Age past, and give life to the Dead, to whom she serves as a sacred shrine to keep their names immortall.

Touching *Books* he must choosethem, as hee should do his *Friends*, Few, but Choyce ones, yet he may have many *Acquaintance* : And

as for *morall* society, the greatest Wisdome of a man is discerned in a judicious election of his friends, which are as Commentaries upon one's selfe, and are more necessary than fire and water, as the Philosopher said: So for speculative and *private* conversation with *Authors* our dead *Associates*, there must be must judgement used in the choice of them, specially when there is such a confusion of them, as in *France*, which as *Africk* peoducteth always something New, for I never knew week passe in *Paris*, but it brought forth some new kinds of Authors; but let him take heed of *Tumultuary*, and

and *disjointed* Authors, as well as of *frivolous*, and *pedantique*.

And touching *Bookes*, as a noble speculative *Lord* of this Land said, some are to be *tasted*; only, some *chewed*; and some *swallowed*: Hereunto I will adde that some are to be *dissected* and *anatomized* into *Epitomes* and *Notes*.

To this purpose for the generall History of *France*, *Serres* is one of the best, and for the moderne times *d'Aubigni*, *Pierre Mathieu*, and *du Pleix*; for the politicall and martiall government, *du Haillan*, *de la Noüe*, *Bodin*, and the *Cabinet*; Touching *Communes*, who was contempor-

temporary with *Machiavil*,
'twas a witty speech of the
last Queen mother of *France*,
that he made more *Heretiques*
in *Polity*, than *Luther* ever did
in *Religion*: Therefore he re-
quires a reader of riperyears.

The most difficult taske
in gaining a forrain language
is to turne *English* into it, for
to translate another *Tongue*
into *English*, is not halfe so
hard nor profitable. In
reading hee must couch in a
faire Alphabetique paper-
book the notablest occur-
rences, such alliances, and
encounters of warre (speci-
all in the last *Race* of the
Kings) that have intervned
'twixt *England* and *France*,
and set them by themselves
in

in Sections. When he meets with any great businesse, hee must observe therein the *preceding Counsels, the action it selfe the motives of it, and the mould wherein it was cast, the progresse & even of it,* which if successeful, he must note by what kind of Instruments, cōfederations & cours of policy it was carried, if not, where the difficulties and defects lay. The manner & method in reading of *Annalists* is infinitely advantagious, if one take his rise handsomely from the beginning, and follow the series of the matter, the Epoch of the times, and regular succession and contemporaneesse of Princes; otherwise if one read skip-
pingly

pingly and by snatches, and not take the *threed* of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory, wherein *his observations* will lye *confusedly huddled up*, like a skeine of intangle silk.

For *Sundayes* and *Holydayes*, there bee many Treatises of Devotion in the *French* tongue, full of patheticall ejaculations and Heavenly raptures, and his *Closet* must not be without some of these. For he must make account before hand that his *Closet* must bee his *Church*, and chiefeft *Chappel* abroad. Therefore it were necessary when he fixeth in any place, to have alwayes one in his chamber, whether to retire
early

early and late, to his *soliloquies* and meditations, the golden keyes wherewith hee must open and shut the day, and let in the night, and deaths Cousin-german.

Peter du Moulin hath many fine pieces to this purpose, du Plessis, Allencour, and others; and let him bee conversant with such Books only upon Sundayes, and not mingle humane Studies with them. His Closet also must be his Rendez-vous, whensoever hee is surprized with any fit of pensivenesse (as thoughts of Country and Kinred will often affect one). For no earthly thing exhilarats the heart more, and rayseth the spirits to a greater height

height of comfort: than conversation with God, than peace with Heaven, than Spirituall Meditation, whereby the Soule melts into an inconceivable sweetnesse of delight, and is delivered from all distempers, from all tumultuary, confusion and disturbance of thoughts: And there is none, let him have the humors never so well balanced within him, but is subject unto anxiety of mind sometimes, for whate we are composed of foure differing Elements, wherewith the humours within us symbolise we must have perpetuall ebbings and flowings of mirth and melancholy, which have their alternatiff turnes in us, as naturally as it is for the night to succede the day:

day: For as the Physitians hold there is no perfection of corporall health in this life, but a convalescence at best, which is a medium 'twixt health and sicknesse, so is it in the state of the mind. This extends from the Lord to the Laquay, from the Peasant to the Prince, whose Crown is oftentimes interlaid with thornes, whose robe is furred with feares, whereof the Ermine is no ill Embleme, having as many black spots in it as white; Nor is there any thing so hereditary to mankind as vexation of spirit, which doubtlesse was the ground the Pagan Philosopher built his opinion upon, that the Rationall soule was given to Man, for his selfe-punishment

ment and martyrdome,

——— Man often is
A tyrant to himselfe, a Phalaris.

But as when we go abroad,
we cannot hinder the birds of
the ayre to fly and flutter about
our heads; yet we may hinder
them to roost or nestle within
our haire: So while we tra-
uaile in this life, we cannot pre-
uent but myriads of melancha-
ly cogitations, and thoughtfull
cares and longings will often
seaze upon our imaginations;
yet we may hinder these thoughts
to build their nests within our
bosomes, & to descend from the
head to the heart and take foot-
ing there; if they do, I told
you, before what's this best
cordiall to expell them
thence.

There

There bee some French Poets will affoord excellent entertainment, specially Du Bartas, and twere not amisse to give a slight salute to Ronsard, Desportes, and the late Theophile: And touching Poets, they must be used like flowers, some must be only smelt unto; but some are good to bee thrown into a Limbique to be Distilled; whence the memory may carry away the Elixir of them, for true Poetry is the quintessence, or rather the Luxury of Learning. Let him runne over also the Proverbs of every Countrey, and pull out the choicest of them, for many of them carry much weight, wit, and caution, with them.

And

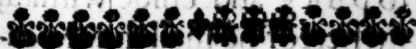
And every Nation hath certaine Proverbs and Adages peculiar to it selfe; Neither would it be time ill spent to reade *A fope* in every tongue, and make it his task to relate some Fable every day to his Governor or some other by heart.

Thus the life of a *Traveler* is spent either in *Reading*, in *Meditation*, or in *Discours*: by the first hee converseth with the *Dead*, by the second with *Himselfe*, by the last with the *Living*, which of all the three is most advantageous for attaining a Language, the *life whereof consists in societie and communication*; let his Chamber be street ward to take in the common cry and

and Language, and see how
the Town is serv'd, for it
will bee no unprofitable di-
version to him, but for his
Closet let it bee in the inner
part.



SECT.





SECT. IV.

HAVING by the retirement
aforesaid attained to a
conversable Knowledge in
the *French* tongue, hee may
then adventure upon *Paris*,
and the Court, and visit Am-
bassadors, and going in the
equipage of a young Noble-
man, hee may entertaine a
Cook, a Laquay, and some
young youth for his Page,
to parley and chide withall,
(whereof he shall have oca-
sion enough) and to get some
faire

faire lodgings to keep house of himself, and sometimes he may frequent Ordinaries, for it will much breake and enbolden him : **A**s for expences, he must make accompt that every servant he hath (whereof there should be none *English* but his *Governour*) every one will stand him in 50 pounds a piece *per annum*; And for his owne expences, he cannot allow himselfe lesse than 300 l. I include herein all sorts of exercises, his *Riding*, *Dancing*, *Fencing*, the *Racket*, *Coach-hire*, with other casuall charges, together with his *Apparell*, which if it bee *fashionable*, it matters not how *plaine* it is, it being a ridicu-

D lous

lous vanity to go gaudy amongst Strangers, it is, as if one should light a candle to the Sun.

The time that he spends in *Paris*, must be chiefly employed to improve himselfe in the exercises afore-said, for there the choycest Masters are of any part of Christendome. Hee must apply himselfe also to know the fashion and garb of the Court, observe the Person and Genius of the Prince, enquire of the greatest Noble-men, and their Pedigree (which I recommend to his speciall consideration) of the Favourites and Prime Counsellors of State, the most eminent Courtiers, and if there bee any

any famous man, to seek conversation with him, for it was the saying of a great *Emperour*, that he had rather go fifty miles to heare a wise man, than five to see a faire City.

For private Gentlemen and Cadets, there be divers *Academies* in *Paris*, Colledge-like, where for 150 pistols a yeare, which come to about 110 l. sterling *per annum* of our money, one may be very well accommodated, with lodging and diet for himselfe and a man, and be taught to Ride, to Fence, to manage Armes, to Dance, Vault, and ply the *Mathematiques*.

There are in *Paris* every

D 2

week

week commonly some *Odde*, *Pamphlets* and *Pasquils* dispersed, and dropped upon down; for there is no where else that monstrous liberty (yet *London* hath exceeded her farre now of late, the more I am sory) which with the *Gazets* and *Courants* hee should do well to reade weekly, and raise Discours thereon, for though there be many triviall passages in them, yet are they couched in very good Language, and one shall feele the generall pulse of *Christendome* in them, and know the names of the most *famous men* that are up and down the World in action.

Some do use to have a
small

small leger booke fairely bound up table-book-will, wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and jouraey or pension with him any time, they desire him to write his Name, with some short Sentence, which they call *The mot of remembrance*, the perusal whereof will fill one with no unpleasing thoughts of dangers and accidents passed.

One thing I must recommend to his speciall care, that he be very punctuall in writing to his Friends once a month at least, which hee must do exactly, and not in a carelesse perfunctory way, *For Letters are the Ideas and*

trueſt Mirror of the Mind; they ſhew the inſide of a man, and by them it will be diſcerned how he improverh himſelfe in his courſes abroad: there will be plenty of matter to fill his letters withall once a month at leaſt: And by his Miſſives let it appeare that he doth not only Remember, but meditate on his Friend; not to ſcribble a few curſory lines, but to write elaborately and methodically, and thereby hee will quickly come to the habit of writing well: And of all kind of Humane Meditations, thoſe of ones abſent Friends be the pleaſingſt, ſpecially when they are

are endeared and nourished
by correspondence of Letters,
which by a Spirituall kind
of power, do enamour, and
mingle Soules more sweetly
than any embraces.



SACT.





SECTION. V.

HAVING Wintered thus in *Paris*, that hudge (though durty) Theater of all Nations (and Winter is the fittest season to be there) and plyed his exercises to some perfection, the fittest Countrey for him to see next is *Spaine*, and in his Iourney thither he shall traverse the whole diameter of *France* one way, and passing through *Gascoigne* and *Languedoc*, hee shall prepare himselfe by degrees
to

to endure the heate of the *Spanish* clime ; let him not encumber himselfe with much loggage : and for his *Apparell* ; let him as soon as as he enters *Spaine* go after their fashion, for as a *Spaniard* lookes like a bug-bearc in *France* in his own cut, so a *Frenchman* appeares ridiculous in *Spaine* : nor would I advise him to cary about him any more money than is absolutely necessary to defray his expences, for some in this particular have beene *Peny-wise*, and *Pound-foolish*, who in hopes of some small benefit in the rates, have left their principall, exposing their *Persons* and *Purses*, to dayly hazard, and inviting

(as it were) unto them *danger* for their *Companion*, and *feare* for their *bed-fellow*.

For although Sir *Thomas More* wisheth one to carry always his *Friends* about him, abroad, by which hee meanes *pieces of gold*: Yet too great a *number* of such *Friends*, is an *encomber* and may betray him: It will make his *Journey* all along to be a *Motus trepidationis*. And he that loades himselfe with a charge of money, when he may carry it about him with such security, and ease, in a small piece of paper, I meane a Letter of credit, or Bill of exchange; is as wise as he, *who carried the coach-wheele upon his back, when*

when he might have trilled it before him all along.

In Spaine hee must bee much more carefull of his diet, abstemious from fruit, more reserved and cautelous in his Discours, but entertaine none at all touching Religion, unlesse it be with Silence; a punctuall repaire of visits, extraordinary humble in his comportment; for the Spaniards, of all other, love to be respected at their own homes, and cannot abide an insolent cariage in a Stranger; On the other side, Courtesie and Morigeration, will gaine mightily upon them, and courtesie is the chiefest cognisance of a Gentleman, which joyned with
dis-

discretion, can only Travaile all the World over without a Passeport, and of all sorts of Friends, he is the cheapest who is got by Courtesie, and Complement only: Moreover a respectfull and humble carriage, is a mighty advantage to gaine Intelligence and Knowledge; It is the Key that opens the breash, and unlocks the heart of any one: He that looked downeward, saw the Stars in the water, but he who looked only upward could not see the water in the Stars: therefore there is much more to bee got by Humility than otherwise.

One thing I would disswade him from, which is
from

from the excessive commendation and magnifying of his own Countrey; for it is too much observed, that the *English* suffer themselves to be too much transported with this subject, to undervalue and vilifie other Countreys, for which I have heard them often censured. *The Earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof, he created the Mountaines of Wales, as well as the Wiles of Kent, the rugged Alpes, as well as the Fertile plaines of Campagna, the boggy fennes of Frizeland, as well as the daintiest Valleys in France; and to inveigh against, or deride a Countrey for the barrenesse thereof, is tacitly*

ly to taxe God Almighty of *Improvvidence* or *Partiality*. And it had beene wished, some had beene more temperate in this theme at their being in the *Spanish Court*, in the yeare 1623. For my part, as the *Great Philosopher* holds it for a maxime, that *Mountainous people*, are the most pious; so are they observed to be the hardiest, as also the barrener a Countrey is, the more Masculine and Warlike the spirits of the Inhabitants are, having as it were more of men in them; Witnesse the *Scythian* and *Goth*, and other rough-hewen hungry Nations, which so often over-ranne *Italy*, for all her
Poli-

Policy and *Learning*; and herein Nature may seeme to recompence the hard condition of a Countrey the other way.

Having passed the *Pyreneys* hee shall palpably discern (as I have observed in another larger *Discours*) the suddenest and strangest difference twixt the Genius and Garb of two People, though distant but by a very small separation, as betwixt any other upon the surface of the Earth; I knowe *Nature delights and triumphs in dissimilitudes*; but here, shee seemes to have industriously, and of set purpose

pose studied it ; for they differ not onely *Accidentally* and *Outwardly* in their , *Cloathing* , and *Carriage* , in their *Diet* , in their *Speeches* , and *Customes* ; but even *Essentially* in the very *faculties* of the *Soule* , and *operations* thereof , and in every thing else , *Religion* and the forme of a *Rationall* creature only excepted ; which made *Doctor Garcia* thinke to aske a *Midwife* once , whither the *Frenchman* and *Spaniard* came forth into the *World* in the same posture from the womb or no.

Go first to the *Operations* of the *Soule* , the one is *Active* and *Mercuriall* , the other

ther is *Speculative* and *Saturnine* : the one *Quick* and *Ayry*, the other *Slow* and *Heavy* ; the one *Discursive* and *Sociable*, the other *Reserved* and *Thoughtfull* ; The one addictes himselfe for the most part to the study of the *Law* and *Canons*, the other to *Positive* and *Schoole Divinity* ; the one is *Creatura sine Præterito & Futuro*, the other hath too much of both ; the one is a *Prometheus*, the other an *Epinethus* ; the one apprehends and forgets quickly, the other doth both slowly, with a judgement more abstruce and better fixed, & in *secreconditum* ; the one will dispatch the weightiest affaires as hee walke along in the streets,

streets, or at meales, the other upon the least occasion of businesse will retire solemnly to a room, and if a Fly chance to hum about him, it will discompose his thoughts, and puzzle him: It is a kind of sicknesse for a *Frenchman* to keep a *Secret* long, and all the drugs of *Egypt* cannot get it out of a *Spaniard*.

The *French* capacity, though it apprehend and assent unto the *Tenets* of *Faith*, yet he resteth not there, but examines them by his *owne reason*, debates the businesse *pro & contra*, and so is often gravelled upon the quick sands of his own brain, the *Spaniard* cleane contrary by

by an *implicite Faith* and *generall Obedience* beleeves the *Canons* and *Determination* of the *Church*, and presently subjects - his *Understanding* thereunto, he sets bounds to all his *Wisdom*e and *Knowledge*, and labours to avoyd all *Speculation* thereon, fearing through the frailty of his *Intellectuals*, to fall into some Error.

Go to their *Garb* and *Clothing*, the one weares *long haire*, the other *short*; the one goes *thin and open clad*, the other *close and warm*, so that although the Sun should dart down his rayes like lances upon him, yet he could not bee brought to open one button of his doublet;

blet; the one goes *gay without*, the other *underneath*; the one weares his *Cloake long*, the other *short*; so, that one might give him a Suppositor with his *Cloake* about him, if need were; the one puts on his *Doublet first*, the other *last*; the *Frenchman* buttoneth alwayes *down-ward*, the *Spaniard upward*; the one goes *high-heeled*, the other *low and flat*, yet looks as high as the other; the one carrieth a *Combe* and *Looking-glasse* in his pocket, the other a piece of *bayes* to wipe off the dust of his shooes: And if the one hath a Fancy to *stars* his mustachos, the other hath a leather *bigothero* to lye upon them all night; the first thing

thing the one pawns, being in necessity, is his *Shirt*, the other his *Cloak*, and so by degrees his *Cassocke* goes off, and then his *Doublet*; the one cares more for the *Back*, and outward appearance, the other prefers the *Belly*; the one is constant in his fashion, for the other 'tis impossible to put him in a constant kind of *Habit*,

— You may as soone
Cut out a kirtle for the Moone.

Go to their *Diet*, the one drinks *Watered Wine*, the other *Wine watered*; the one begins his repast, where the other ends; the one begins with a *Sallet*, and *light meat*,
the

the other concludeth his repast so ; the one begins with his *boyled* , the other with his *roast* ; the *Frenchman* will *Eate* and *Talke*, and *Sing sometimes* , and so his *Teeth* and his *Tongue* go often together , the *Spaniards Teeth* only walk , and fals closely to it with as little noyse and as solemnly as if he were at *Masse*.

Go to their *Gate* , the *Frenchman* walks *fast*, (as if he had a *Sergeant* always at his heeles,) the *Spaniard* *slowly*, as if hee were newly come out of some quartan *Ague* ; the *French* go up and down the streets *confusedly* in clusters, the *Spaniards* if they be above three, they

they go two by two, as if they were going a *Proceſſion*; the *French Laquays* march *behind*, the *Spaniards* *before*; the one *beckens* upon you with his hand caſt *upward*, the other *downward*; the *Frenchman* will not ſtick to pull out a *Peare* or ſome other thing out of his pocket, and eate it as he goes along the ſtreet, the *Spaniard* will ſtarve rather than do ſo, and would never forgive himſelfe, if he ſhould commit ſuch a *rudeneſſe*; the *Frenchman* if he ſpies a *Lady* of his acquaintance, he will make boldly towards her, ſalute her with a kiſſe, and offer to Viſher her by the hand or arme, the *Spaniard* upon ſuch an

an encounter, useth to recoyle backward, with his hands hid under his Cloack, and for to touch or kisse her, he holds it a rudenesse beyond all barbarisme, a kind of sacrilege; the Frenchmen is best and most proper on Horseback, the Spaniard a foot; the one is good for the Onset, the other for a retreat; the one like the Wind in the Fable, is full of ruffling fury, the other like the Sun, when they went to try their strength upon the Passengers Cloake. The one takes the ball before the bound, *A la vollee*, the other stayeth for the fall; the one shuffleth the Cards better, the other playes his game more cunningly; your French-

French-man is much the fairer *Duellist*, for when hee goeth to the *Field*, he commonly puts off his doublet and opens his breast; the *Spaniard* cleane contrary, besides his shirt, hath his doublet quilted, his coat of maile, his cassock, and strives to make himselfe impenetrable.

Go to their *Tune*, the one delights in the *Ionique*, the other altogether in the *Dorique*.

Go to their *Speech*, the one *Speakes oft*, the other *seldome*; the one *Fast*, the other *slowly*; the one *mangleth, cuts off*, and *eates many Letters*, the other *pronounceth all*; the one *contracts* and *enchaines* his
 E words;

words, and speakes *pressingly* and *short*, the other delights in *long breathed Accents*, which he prolates with such *pauses*, that before he be at the period of his Sentences, one might reach a *Second thought* : The ones *Mind* and *Tongue* go commonly together, (and the *first* comes sometimes in the arreare) the others *Tongue* comes flagging a furlong after his *mind*, in such a distance, that they seldome or never meet and juttle one another.

In fine *Mercury* swayeth ore the one, and *Saturne* ore the other, insomuch that out of the premisses, you may inferre, that there is an *Intellectuall, Politicall, Morall* and

and Naturall oposition be-
tweene them both in their
Comportement, Fancies, Inclina-
tions, Humours, and the ve-
ry *Understanding*, so that one
may say, *What the one is, the*
other is not; and in such a vi-
sible discrepancy, that if one
were fetched from the re-
motest parts of the Earth,
the Sunne displayeth his
beames upon, yea from the
very *Antipods*, hee would
agree with either better, than
they do one with another.





SECT. VI.

AND truly I have many times and oft busied my spirits, and beaten my brains hereupon, by taking information from *dead and living men*, and by my own *practicall observations*, to know the true cause of this strange *antipathy* betwixt two such potent and so neare neighbouring *Nations*, which bringeth with it such mischief into the World; and keepes *Christendome* in a perpetuall alarme: For although the *Ill Spirit* bee the principall Author thereof, as
being

*being the Father and foment-
ter of all discord and hatred
(it being also part of the
Turkes letany, that warres
should continue still betweene
these two potent Nations) to
hinder the happy fruit that
might grow out of their V-
nion: yet neverthelesse it
must bee thought that hee
cannot shed this poyson, and
sow these cursed tares, un-
lesse hee had some grounds
to work his designe upon.*

*And to fly to the ordina-
ry termes of Sympathy and
Antipathy, I know it is the
common refuge of the igno-
rant, when being not able to
conceive the true reason of na-
turall Actions and Passions in
divers things, they fly to inde-
finite.*

finite generality, and very often to these inexplicable termes of Sympathy and Antipathy.

Some as Doctor Garcia, and other Philosophicall Authors, attribute this opposition to the *qualities of the clymes and influences of the Stars, which are known to beare sway over all Sublunary bodies, insomuch that the position of the Heavens; and Constellations, which hang over Spaine, being of a different vertue and operation to that of France, the temper and humours of the Natives of the one, ought to bee accordingly disagreeing with the other.*

*An opinion which may
gaine credit and strength from
the*

the authority of the famous Hippocrates, who in his Book of Ayre, Water, and Climes, affirmeth that the diversity of Constellations, cause a diversity of Inclinations, of humors and complexions; and make the bodies whereupon they operate, to receive sundry sorts of impressions. Which reason may have much apparance of truth, if one consider the differing fancies of these two Nations, as it hath reference to the Predominant Constellations, which have the vogue, and qualifie the Seasons amongst them.

For then when the heate beginneth in Spaine, the violence thereof lasteth a long time without intension, or remission,

Instructions for

or any considerable change, the humour of the Spaniard is just so, for if he resolves once upon a thing, he perseveres, he ponders and dwels constantly upon it, without wavering from his first deliberation; it being one of his prime axiomes, that Deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum est semel.

It is farre otherwise in France, for be it Sommer or Winter, Autumne or Spring, neither the cold nor heate, nor serenity of Ayre continueth nere so long, without a sensible vicissitude and change; so that it may be truly said there in the morning,

Nescis quid serus Vesper trahat.

There -

Therefore it being granted that all Elementary bodies depend upon the motion and vertue of the Heavenly ; the people of France must of necessity partake of the inconstancy of the Clime, both in their passions and dispositions.

But this reason though probable enough, resolves not the question to the full ; for although we should acknowledge, that the Celestiall bodies by their influxions, do domineere over Sublunary creatures, and tosse and tumble the humours and the masse of bloud, as they list ; it cannot be said, notwithstanding, that this vertue extends to those actions that depend immediatly upon the absolute empire of the Will, with

the other faculties and powers of the soule, which are meerely Spirituall, as Love and Hatred, with the like.

They that dispute thus, have much reason on their side, yet if we consider well the order and method that our Understanding and Wils do use in the production of their actions, we shall find, that the influence of the Heavenly bodies must have something to do therein, though indirectly and accidentally: for all Terrestriall creatures by a graduall kind of subordination, being governed by the Heavenly, it must needs follow that whatsoever is naturall in man, as the organs of the body, and all the senses must feelee the power of their influence.

Now

Now is the Soule so united and depends so farre upon the senses, that she cannot produce any act, unlesse they ministerially concurre and contribute thereunto, by presenting the matter to her, which is the intelligibles species: Whence it necessarily comes to passe, that in regard of this straight league and bond, which is betweene them, she partakes somewhat, and yealds to that dominion, which the Starres have over the sensuall appetite, which together with the Will, are disposed off, and incited (I will not say forced) by their influxes.

And as that famous Wisard, the oldest of the Trismegisti, did hold, that the Intel-
li-

ligences which are affixed to every Spheare, doe worke through the organs of the body upon the faculties of the mind, (an opinion almost as old as the World it selfe) so it may be said more truly, that by the sensuall appetite, by the frailty and depravation of the will, the Heavenly bodies worke very farre upon the Spirituall Powers and passions of the Soule; and affect them diversly, though by accident and indirectly, as I said before. The position therefore of the Heavens and Asterismes, which governe the Spanish Clime, being different in their vertue and operations to them of France, the Minds and Fancies of both People, must by a
ne-

necessary consequence bee also different.

Yet notwithstanding that this assertion be true, yet it doth not follow, that the *Influxions of the Starres and diversity of Climes*, are the sole cause of this *Antipathy* and *Aversenesse*, for there are many *Nations* which live under farre more distant and differing *Climes*, which dis-affect not one another in that degree, therefore there must be some other concurring *Accidents* and extraordinary motive of this evill.

I reade it upon record in the *Spanish Annales*, that *Lewis the eleventh* desiring a personall Conference with the King of *Castile*, they both

both met upon the borders, the *Spaniards* came full of Jewels and Gold Chaines and richely apparelled: *Lewis*, though otherwise, a wise and gallant Prince, yet had he an humor of his own, to weare in his hat a Medaille of Lead, which he did at this enterview, nor were his attendants, but *Regis ad Exemplum*, but meanely accoutred; which made the *Spaniards* despise them, and make disdainfull Libels of them, which broake out afterwards into much contempt and *disaffection*, which came to bee aggravated more and more.

And if we say that the *Devill* made use of this occasion-

caſion to engender that violent *Hatred*, which raignes between theſe two *Nations*, it would not bee much from the purpoſe, for *the leaſt advantage in the World is ſufficient for him to infuſe his venom where he finds hearts never ſo little diſpoſed to receive it, either by naturall or contingent cauſes.*

Adde hereunto the vaſt extent of greatneſſe the *Spaniard* is come to within theſe *Six ſcore yeares*, by his ſundry new acqueſt, which fills the *French* full of jealousies, of emulation, and apprehenſion of feare; and 'tis an old Aphoriſme, *Oderunt omnes, quem metunt.*

Furthermore, another
con-

concurring motive may be, that there passe usually over the *Pyreneys*, from *Gascoigne* and *Bearne* great numbers of poore *French* tatterdimallians, being as it were the Scumme of the Countrey, which do all the fordid and abject offices to make a purse of money, whereof *Spaine* is fuller than *France*; from *Spaine* also there come to *France* many poore *Spaniards* to bee cured of the Kings Evill; the common people of both *Nations* measuring the whole by the part, and thinking all to be such; it must needs breed mutuall apprehensions of disdaine and aversion

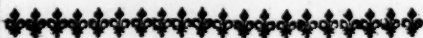
sion between them; so that what was at first *Accidental* seemes in tract of time, and by these degrees to diffuse it selfe like Originall sinne from Father to Sonne, and become *Natural*.

But I have beene transported too farre by this speculation, considering that I proposed to my selfe brevity at first in this small discours.



SECT.





SECT. VII.

AND now being come from *France* to *Spaine*, make accoump for matter of fertility of soyle, that you are come from Gods blessing, to the warme Sun, who is somewhat too liberall of his beames here ; which makes the ground more barren, and consequently to be a kind of Wildernesse in comparison of *France*, if you respect the number of People, the multitude of Townes, Hamlets, and Houses: for about the the third part of continent of *Spaine* is made up of huge craggie Hills and Moun-

Mountaines, amongst which one shall feele in some places more difference in point of temper of heat and cold in the ayre, then 'wixt Winter and Sommer under other Climes. But where *Spaine* hath water and *Valleis* there she is extraordinarily fruitfull *such blessings humility carieth alwayes with her.* So that *Spaine* yeeldeth to none of her neighbours in perfection of any thing, but only in *Plenty*; which I beleeeve was the ground of a Proverbe they have amongst them, *No ay cosa mala en España, sino lo que habla*, there is nothing ill in *Spaine*, but that which speakes: And did *Spaine* excell in *Plenty*, as she doth

doth in *perfection* of what she produceth, specially did she abound in *Corne*, whereof she hath not enough for the fortieth mouth, as also had she *Men* enough whereof, besides the *Warres*, so many *Colonies* draine her, shee would prove formidable to all her *Neighbours*.

But let the *French* glory never so much of their Country as being the richest *embroidery* of *Nature* upon *Earth*, yet the *Spaniard* drinks better *Wine*, eates better *Fruits*, weares finer *Cloth*, hath a better *Sword* by his side, and is better *Mounted* than he.

Being entred *Spaine*, he must take heed of *Posting* in that hot Countrey in the

Summer time, for it may stirre the masse of bloud too much. When hee comes to *Madrid* (for I know no other place secure enough for a Protestant Gentleman to live in, by reason of the residence of our Ambassador) he may take new *Spanish* servants, for I presume he discharged his *French* when he forsooke *Paris*: There hee shall find the King constant all the Seasons of the yeare in the midst of his Kingdom, *as the heart in the body, or the Sun in the Firmament, whence the one giveth vigor to the little world, th'other to the great in equall proportion.* And the first thing he must fall to, is *Language*, which hee shall find far more easie than the

French, for in point of crabbednesse there is as much difference betweene the *French* and *Spanish*, as 'twixt *Logique* and *Philosophy*, the like may be said of the *Italian*, for a reasonable capacity may attaine both these Languages, sooner than *French* it selfe.

There was a *Spanish Doctor*, who had a fancy that *Spanish*, *Italian*, and *French*, were spoken in *Paradise*, that God Almighty commanded in *Spanish*, the Tempter perswaded in *Italian*, and Adam begged pardon in *French*.

I presume by the helpe of his *Governour* he hath made an introduction into the *Spanish* tongue before hee left *France*,

France, so that in one Sommer and Winter he may easily come to speake it discursively, and to good purpose; being in my judgement the easiest of all Languages, by reason of the openesse, and fulnesse of pronounciation, the agreement 'twixt the *Tongue* and the *Text*, and the freedome from *Apostrophes*, which are the knots of a Language, as also for the proximity it hath with the *Latine*, for the *Spanish* is nought else but mere *Latine*, take a few *Morisco* words away, which are easily distinguished by their gutturall pronounciation, and these excepted, it approacheth nearer & resembleth the *Latine* more than *Italian*,
her

her eldest Daughter, for I have beaten my braines to make one Sentence good Italian and congruous Latin, but could never do it, but in Spanish it is very feafable, as for Example, in this Stanza,

*Infaufta Grecia tu paris Gentes,
Lubricas, sodomiticas, dolofas,
Machinando fraudes cautelofas,
Ruinando animas innocentes, &c.*

which is Latin good enough, and yet is it vulgar Spanish, intelligible by every Plebeian.

Mariana and Acosta, are the most authentique Anna-
lists of Spaine, and Aluares
for the moderne story, Lope
de Vegas works wil give good
enter-

entertainment for *Verse*, and *Guevara* for pure *Prose*: Nor shall he be distracted with that confusion of Authors, as in *France*, and else where, for the *Spaniard* writes *seldom* but *soundly*, and in a quite differing straine from other Nations of Christendome, favouring rather of an *African* fancy, which argues that the *Moore* did much mingle with him.

About the fall of the lease it were not amisse to make a journey to *South Spaine*, to see *Sevill*, and the *Contratation House of the West Indies*, and (if he can) to get a copy of the *Constitutions* thereof, which is accounted the greatest *Mystery* in the *Spanish*

F Go-

Government, but he must shew himself neither too *busie*, nor too *bold* in this search; And if he be there at the arrivall of the Plate-Fleet, which usually commeth about that time, he shall see such a *Grandeza*, that the *Roman* Monarchy in her highest flourish never had the like, nor the *Gran Signior* at this day.

There he may converse with *Marchants*, and their conversation is much to be valued, for many of them are very gentile and knowing men in the affaires of the State, by reason of their long sojourn and actuall negotiations, and processses in the Countrey: and in a short time,

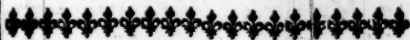
time, one may suck out of them, what they have been many yeares a gathering: And very materiall it is to know here, as every where else, what commodities the Countrey affoordeth most usefull for us, either for necessity or pleasure: And what *English* commodities are there in greatest request, and what proportions the Market usually beareth, for in the *commutative part of Government and Mercantile affaires*, lieth the most usefull part of policy twixt Countrey and Countrey; but this hee shall observe better in *Italy*, where the Prince holdeth it no disparagement to co-adventure, and put in his stake with the

Marchant: So that the old *Clodian* Law is now of no force at all amongst them.

From *South Spaine* he may returne by *Granada*, *Murcia* and *Valencia*, and so to *Barcelona*, and then take the Gallies for *Italy*, for there are divers Fleets passe in the yeare from thence with treasure, and crosse the Mediterranean to *Genoa*. And it is not amisse to see something by Sea, and to embarque in a Fleet of Gallies will much adde to ones experience, and knowledge in Sea affaires, and in the *Art of Navigation*, which is more usefull and important for *Englishmen*, and indeed for all *Islanders*, than others, because their secu-

security depends upon the Sea, and upon wooden Horses.

*Naviget hinc alia jam mihi
linter aqua.*



SECT. VIII.

HAVING put foot ashore in *Genoa*, I will not wish him to stay long there, in regard the very worst *Italian* dialect is spoken there, and besides, as it is proverbially said, there are in *Genoa*, *Mountaines without wood, Sea without fish, Women without shame, and Men without conscience*, which makes them to

be termed the *white Moores* : And when a *Jew* (and the *Jews* are held the most Mercuriall people in the World, by reason of their so often transmigrations, persecutions, and *Necessity*, which is the *Mother of Wit*) meeteth with a *Genoway*, and is to negotiat with him, he puts his fingers in his eyes, fearing to be over-reached by him, and outmatched in cunning.

From thence let him hasten to *Toscany*, to *Siena*, where the prime *Italian* dialect is spoken, and not stirre thence till he be master of the Language in some measure.

And being now in *Italy*
that

that great limbique of working
braines, he must be very cir-
cumspect in his cariage, for
she is able to turne a *Saint*
into a *Deuill*, and deprave
the best natures, if one will
abandon himselfe, and be-
come a prey to dissolute cour-
ses and wantonnesse.

The *Italian*, being the
greatest embracer of pleasures,
the greatest Courtier of Ladies
of any other. Here he shall
find Vertue and Vice, Love
and Hatred, Atheisme and
Religion in their extremes;
being a witty contemplative
people; and *Corruptio optimi*
est pessima. Of the best wines
you make your tartest vinegar.

Italy hath beene alwayes
accounted the Nurse of Po-
licy,

licy, Learning, Musique, Architecture, and Limning, with other perfections, which she disperseth to the rest of Europe, nor was the Spaniard but a dunce, till he had taken footing in her, and so grew subtilized by co-alition with her people. She is the prime climat of Complement, which oftentimes puts such a large distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldome relatives, but they often give the lye one to another; some will offer to kisse the hands, which they wish were cut off, and would be content to light a candle to the Devill, so they may compasse their owne ends: He is not accounted essentially wise, who openeth all the

the boxes of his breast to any.

The *Italians* are for the most part of a speculative complexion (as I have discovered more amply in another *Discours*) and he is accounted little lesse than a foole, who is not melancholy once a day; they are only bountifull to their betters, from whom they may expect a greater benefit; To others the purse is closest shut, when the mouth openeth widest, nor are you like to get a cup of wine there, unlesse your grapes be known to be in the wine-presse.

From *Sienna* he may passe to *Milan*, and so through the *Republiques* territories to *Venice*, where he shall behold a thing of wonder, an *Impos-*

sibility in an impossibility', a rich magnificent City seated in the very jaws of Neptune, where being built and bred a Christian from her very infancy, (a Prerogative she justly glorieth of above all other States,) she hath continued a Virgin ever since, nere upon twelve long ages, under the same forme and face of Government, without any visible change or symptome of decay, or the least wrinkle of old age, though, her too neer neighbour, the Turk hath often set upon her skirts and sought to deflowre her, wherein he went so farr that he took from her Venus joynture, which she had long possessed, and was the sole Crown

Crown she ever wore. But if one in Story observes the cours of her actions, he shall find that she hath subsisted thus long as much by *Policy* as *Armes*, as much by reach of *Wit*, and *advantage of treaty*, as by open *strength*, it having beene her practise ever and anon to sow a piece of *Fox* tayle to the skime of *S. Marks Lyon*.

Here one shall find the most zealous Patriots of any, yet some would maintaine (though I do not) that *the Venetians*, are but indifferent-ly wise single, though they be very *Politique* when they are together in the *Senat*.

Having observed in the *Republique of Venice* what is,
most

most remarkable (and there are many things in that Government worth the carying away, specially the sight of *Nova Palma*, a Castle built after the newest rules of Fortification) he may visit the other ancient Townes of *Italy*, and so to *Naples*, where he may improve his knowledge in *Horsmanship*, and then repasse through other free States, whereof *Italy* is full: And truly a wonder it is to see how in so small an extent of ground, which take all dimensions together, is not so big as *England*, there should bee so many absolute and potent *Princes* by Sea and Land, which I beleeve is the cause of so many

many *Dialeéts* in the *Italian* tongue which are above ten in number : As hee traverſeth the Countrey hee muſt note the trace , forme and ſite of any famous *Structure*, the Platforms of *Gardens*, *Aqueducts*, *Grots*, *Sculptures*, and ſuch particularities belonging to *accommodation* or *beauty* of *dwelling*, but ſpecially of *Caſtles*, and *Fortreſſes*, wherewith *Italy* abounds , the whole Countrey being frontier almoſt all over.



SECT.



SECTION. IX.

And with the *naturall* situation of Countreyes, a Traveller should observe also the *Political* position thereof, how some are seated like *Mercury* amongst the Planets, who for the most part is either in combustion or obscurity, being under brighter beames than his own; Such is Savoy and Lorraine, and other Princes of Italy, who are between more potent neighbours than themselves, and are like screens tossed up and down and never at quiet: And they that are so situated may say,

say, as the *Mouse* once answered the *Cat*, who asking how she did, made answer, *I should be far better, if you were further off.*

How the state of the *Pope-dome* running from the *Tirrhene* to the *Adriatique* Sea, is sited in *Italy*, as *France* is in *Europe*, in the midst, and so fittest to embroyle or preserve in peace, to disunite or conjoyne the forces of their neighbours, and so most proper to be *Umpires* of all quarrels.

How the Dominions of *Spaine* are like the *Planets* in the *Heaven* lying in vast uneven distances one from the other: But cleane contrary those of *France*, are so knit and clustered together, that they

they may be compared all to one fixed constellation.

How *Germany* cut out into so many Principal ties, into so many *Hansiatiqued* and *Imperiall Townes*, is like a great River sluced into sundry Channels, which makes the maine streame farre the weaker. the like may be said of *Italy*.

How the *Signory of Venice* is the greatest rampart of *Christendome* against the *Turk by Sea*, and the hereditary territories of the house of *Austria*, by *Land*, which may be a good reason of State, why the *Colledge of Electors* hath continued the Empire in *that Line* these 200 years.

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He must observe the *quality* of the power of Princes, how the *Cavalry* of *France*, the *Infantry* of *Spaine*, and the *English Ships*, leagued together, are fittest to conquer the World, to pull out the *Ottoman Tyrant* out of his *Seraglio*, from betweene the very armes of his fifteen hundred Concubines.

How the power of the *North-East* part of the *European* World is balanced between the *Dane*, the *Swede*, and the *Pole*, &c. And the rest between great *Britaine*, *France*, and *Spaine*; as for *Germany* and *Italy*, their power being divided 'twixt so many, they serve only to balance themselves, who if they

they had one absolute Monarch a piece, would prove terrible to all the rest.

*Spaine in point of treasure hath the advantage of them al, She hath a Veteran Army always afoot; but She is thinne peopled, She hath many Colonies to supply, which lye squandered up and down in disadvantageous unsociable distances, Her people are disaffected by most nations, and incompatible with some; She wants bread, She hath bold accessible coasts, and Her West Indy Fleet, besides the length of the passage, and incertainty of arrivall, is subject to casualties of Sea, and danger of interception by Enemies: And if England should breake out
with*

with Her in good earnest into acts of hostility, those Islands, which the English have peopled, colonized, and fortified lately (being warned by Saint Christopher) in the carrere to Her mines, would be found to be no small disadvantage to Her.

France swarmes with men, and now (more than ever) with Soldiers, She is a body well compacted (though often subject to Convulsions, and high fits of Feavers, the blond gathering up by an unequall diffusion into the upper parts) and it is no small advantage to Her, that Her forme is circular, so that one part may quickly run, to succour the other: She abounds with Corne, and being
the

the thorough fare of Christendome, She can never want money; She hath those three things which the Spaniard said would make Her eternall, viz. Rome, the Sea, and Counsell; for She hath the Pope for Her friend (having had his breeding in Her twenty yeares together) Shee hath Holland for Her Arsenall, and Richelieu for Counsell; who since he sate at the helme, hath succeeded in every attempt, with that monstrous cours of Felicity: They of the Religion, are now Town-lesse, and Arme-lesse, and so are Her greatest Peeres most of them out of Office and Provinciall command. So that if one would go to the intrinsique value of things,

things, France will not want much in weight of the vast unweldy bulk, and disjointed body of the Spanish Monarchie.

Great Britaine being encircled by the Sea, and there being an easie going out for the Natives, and a dangerous landing for Strangers, and having so many invincible Castles in motion (I meane Her Ships) and abounding inwardly with all necessaries, and breeding such men, that I may well say, no King whatsoever hath more choyce of able bodies to make Soldiers of, having also most of Her trade intrinsique, with many other Insulary advantages, She need not feare any one Earthly power, if She bee
true

true to Her selfe; yet would She be puzzled to cope with any of the other two single, unlesse it be upon the defensive part, but joyning with Holland She can give them both the Law at Sea, and leaguimg with any of the other two, She is able to put the third shrewdly to it.

*Now it cannot be denied, but that which giveth the greatest check to the Spanish Monarchy is France: And there is no lesse truth than caution in that saying, that the yeave of the Conquering of France, is the morning of the Conquest of England (and vice versa.) It hath not been then without good reason of State, that England since that monstrous height of
power*

power that Spaine is come to of late, hath endeavoured rather to strengthen France (to beare up against Her) than to enfeeble Her, having contributed both her power and purse to ransom one of her Kings, at that time when Spaine began to shoot out Her braunches so wide: Besides, during the last Ligue, which raged so long through all the bowels of France with that fury, when there was a designe to Cantonnize the whole Kingdome; Queene Elizabeth though offered a part, would not accept of it, for feare of weakning the whole: Therefore this chaine of reciprocall conservation, linking them together so strongly; England may well be taken for

a sure Confederate of France, while France containes Her selfe within her present bounds, but if Shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him throw the helve after the hatcher, and to relinquish those Provinces altogether, it would much alter the case: for nothing could make France more suspectfull to England than the addition of those Countreyes, for thereby they would come to be one continued piece, and so England her overthwart neighbour, should bee in a worse case than if the Spaniard had them entirely to himselfe. For it would cause Her to put Her selfe more strongly upon Her Guard, and

and so increase Her charge
and care.

To conclude this point, there
cannot be a surer maxime and
fuller of precaution for the se-
curity of England, and Her
Allies, and indeed for all other
Princes of this part of the
World, than Barnevelt gave
of late yeares, a little before he
came to the fatall block.

*Decrescat Hispanus, nec cres-
cat Francus.*

But I have been transpor-
ted too farre, by this tick-
lish digression, which re-
quires an ampler and more
serious Discours.

In fine, with these parti-
culars, a Traveller should ob-

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serve

serve the likenesse and sympathy of distant Nations, as the *Spaniard* with the *Irish*, the *French* with the *Pole*, the *German* (specially *Holsteimen*) with the *English*, and in *Italy* there have beene many besides my selfe, that have noted the countenance and condition of some people of *Italy*, specially those that inhabite *Lombardy*, to draw neere unto the ancient *Brittaines* of this *Island*, which argues, that the *Romanes*, who had their *Legions* here so many hundred yeares together, did much mingle and clope with them. Amongst other particulars, the old *Italian* tunes and richmes both in conceipt and cadency, have

have much affinity with the
Welsh, (and the genius of a
people is much discovered
by their profody) for ex-
ample,

*Vlisse ô lasso, ô dolce Amor
moro, &c.*

This agrees pat with the
fancy of the *Welch Bards*,
whose greatest acutenesse
consists in *Agnominations*
and in making one word to
tread as it were upon the o-
thers heele, and push it for-
ward in like letters, as in the
precedent example, whereof
many *Italian Authors* are
full, appeareth.

SECT. X.

HE must also observe the number of *Languages*, and difference of *Dialects*, as neere as he can, in every *Countrey* as hee passeth along.

The *French* have three *dialects*, the *Wallon* (vulgarly called among themselves *Romand*,) the *Provensall*, (whereof the *Gascon* is a *sub-dialect*) and the speech of *Languedoc*: They of *Bearne* and *Navarre* speak a *Language* that hath affinity with the *Bascuence* or the *Cambrian* tongue in *Biscaye*, and amongst

amongst the *Pyrenean* mountains: The *Armorican* tongue, which they of low *Brittaine* speake (for there is your *Bas-Breton*; and the *Breton-Brittonant* or *Breton Gallois*, who speakes *French*) is a dialect of the old *Brittish*, as the word *Armorica* imports, which is a meere *Welsh* word, for if one observe the *Radicall* words in that Language they are the same that are now spoken in *Wales*, though they differ much in the composition of their sentences, as doth the *Cornish*: Now some of the approvedst *Antiquaries* positively hold the *Originall* Language of the *Celta*, the true ancient *Gauls*, to be *Welsh*: And a-
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mongst other Authors they produce no meaner than *Caesar* and *Tacitus*, to confirme this opinion: For *Caesar* saith that the *Druides* of *Gaul* understood the *Brittish* *Druides*, who it seemes were of more account for their Philosophy, because as he saith, the *Gauls* came usually over to be taught by them, which must bee by conference, for there were few books then: Besides *Tacitus* in the life of *Julius Agricola* reporteth, that the Language of the *Brittaines* and the *Gauls* little differed, I restraîne my selfe to the middle part of *France* called *Gallia Celtica*, for they of *Aquitaine* spake a language that corresponded with the
 signom 8 200 old

old Spanish, they of Burgundy and Champagny with the German, and most part of Provence spake Greek, there having beene a famous Colony of Grecians planted in Marseilles : Other small differences there are up and down in other Provinces of France, as the low Norman useth to contract many words, as he will often say, *J'ay un pet à faire*, for *J'ay un petit affaire*, and the Poitevin will mince the word, and say, *ma Mese, mon pese*, for *ma Mere, mon Pere*; but these differences are not considerable.

The Spanish or Castilian tongue, which is usually called *Romance*, and of late

years *Lengua Christiana*, (but it is called so only amongst themselves) for a *Spaniard* will commonly aske a stranger whether hee can speake *Christian*, that is, *Castillian*? The *Spanish* (I say) hath but one considerable dialect, which is the *Portugues*, which the *Jewes* of *Europe* speake more than any other language, and they hold that the *Messias* shall come out that Tribe, that speake the *Portingal* language; other small differences there are in the pronounciation of the *gutturall* letters in the *Castillian*, but they are of small moment. They of the Kingdome of *Valencia* and *Catalunia* (*Goth-land*) speake rather

a language mixed of *French*, and *Italian* : In the Mountains of *Granada* (the *Alpu-xarras*) they speake *Morisca*; that last part of *Spaine* that was inhabited by the *Moores*, who had possessed it above 700 yeares.

But the most ancient speech of *Spaine* seemes to have beene the *Bascuence* or the *Cantabrian* tongue spoken in *Guipuscoa*, the *Asturias* and in some places amongst the *Pyrenes*; but principally in the Province of *Biscaye*, which was never conquered by *Roman*, *Cartaginian*, *Goth*, *Vandall* or *Moore*, which Nations overrunne all the rest of *Spaine*, (though some more, some lesse) therefore

G 5 when-

whensoever the King of Spaine commeth to any of the territories of *Biscaye*, hee must pull off his shooes upon the frontiers, when he treads the first step, being as it were *Virgin holy ground*. And as it is probable that the *Basque* is the primitive language of Spaine, so doubtlesse the people of that Countrey are a remnant of the very *Aborigenes*, of her first Inhabitants. For it is an infallible Rule, that if you desire to find out (the *Indigena*) the ancientest people or language of a Countrey, you must go amongst the Mountaines and places of fastnesse, as the *Epirotiques* in Greece, the *Heylanders* in Scotland, the

the *Brittaines* in *Wales*, with whom (I meane the last) the *Biscayner* doth much symbolize in many things, as in the position and quality of ground, in his candor and humanity towards Strangers more than any other people of *Spaine*, his cryed up Antiquity; for the *Spaniards* confesse the ancientest race of Gentry to have been preserved there: So that a *Biscayner* is capable to be a Cavalier of any of the three habits without any scrutiny to be made by the Office, whether he be, *limpio de la sangre de los Moros*, that is, cleare of the bloud of the *Moores* or no, 'tis enough that he be a *Montanero*, that he be borne amongst

mongst the Mountaines of *Biscaye*. And many may be the reasons why Hilly people keep their standings so well, for being inured to labour, and subject to the inclemency of the Heavens, distemperatures of Ayre, to short Commons, and other incommodities; they prove the hardier and abler men, and happily with the *elevation* of the ground their spirits are *heightned*, and so prove more couragious and forward to repel an invading enemy.

Adde hereunto, that the cragginess and steepiness of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible.

cessible, for they serve as Fortresses erected by Nature her selfe, to protect them from all incursions: as Caesar complains of some places in Scythia, that *Difficilius erat hostem invenire, quam vincere.*

And now for further prooffe that the *Cantabrian* language is the ancientest of *Spaine*, I thinke it will not be much from the purpose, if I insert here a strange discovery that was made not much above halfe a hundred yeares ago, about the very midle of *Spaine*, of the *Pat-tuecos*, a people that were never knowne upon the face of the Earth before, though *Spaine* hath been a renown'd famous

famous Countrey visited and known by many warlik Nations: They were discovered by the flight of a Faulcon, for the *Duke of Alva* hauking on a time neere certaine hils, not farre from *Salamanca*, one of his Hawks which he much valued, flew over those Mountaines, and his men not being able to find her at first, they were sent back by the Duke after her; these Faulkners clammering up and down, from hill to hill and luring all along, they lighted at last upon a large pleasant Valley, where they spied a company of naked Savage people, locked in between an *assembly* of huge crags and hils inden-

dented and hemmed in (as it were) one in another : As simple and Savage they were, as the rudest people of any of the two *Indies*, wherof some thought a man on horse-back to be one creature with the horse : These Savages gazing awhile upon them, flew away at last into their caves, for they were *Troglo-dites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollowes of the rocks. The Faulconers observing well the track of the passage, returned the next day, and told the Duke, that in lieu of a hauke, they had found out a New World, a New People never knowne on the continent of *Spaine*, since *Tubal Cain* came first thither:

thither: A while after, the *Duke of Alva* went himselfe with a Company of Musceteers, and Conquered them, for they had no offensive weapon but slings; they were *Pythagoreans*, and did eat nothing that had life in it, but excellent fruits; rootes and springs there were amongst them; they worshipped the Sun, & new Moone, their language was not intelligible by any, yet many of their simple words were pure *Bascuence*, and their gutturall pronunciation the very same, and a gutturall pronunciation is an infallible badge of an ancient language; And so they were reduced to Christianity, but are to this day discernable from

from other *Spaniards* by their more tawny complexions, which proceeds from the reverberatiō of the Sun-beams glancing upon those stony mountaines wherewith they are encircled, and on some sides trebly fenced, which beames reflects upon them with a greater strength and so tannes them.

But I did not think to have stayed so long in *Spain* now, nor indeed the last time I was there, but he that hath to deale with that Nation, must have good store of *Phlegme* and patience, and both for his stay, and successe of businessse, may often reckon without his host.



SECTION. XI.

BVt these varieties of *Dialects* in *France* and *Spaine*, are farre lesse in number to those of *Italy*; Nor do I beleeve were there ever so many amongst the *Greeks*, though their *Countrey* was indented and cut out into so many *Islands*, which as they differed in position of place, so there was some reason they should differ something in propriety of Speech: There is in *Italy* the *Toscan*, the *Roman*, the *Venetian*, the *Neapolitan*, the *Calabrese*, the *Genovese*, the *Luquesse*, the *Milanesse*,

lanese, the Parmasan, the Piemontese, and others in and about *Abouzzo*, and the *Apennine hills*; and all these have severall Dialects and Idiomies of Speech, and the reason I conceive to be, is the multiplicity of Governments, there being in *Italy*, one Kingdome, three Republicques, and five or six absolute Principalities, besides the *Papedome*, and their *Domes*, being different, their Language also groweth to be so. but the prime *Italian* dialect, take Accent and Elegance together, is *Lingua Toscana in boca Romana*. The *Toscan* tongue in a Roman mouth.

There is also a Mongrell Dialect composed of *Italian* and

and *French*, and some *Spanish* words are also in it, which they call *Franco*, that is used in many of the *Islands* of the *Aegean Sea*, and reacheth as farre as *Constantinople*, and *Natolie*, and some places in *Afrique*, and it is the ordinary speech of *Cómerce* 'twixt *Christians*, *Jewes*, *Turkes*, and *Greeks* in the *Levant*.

Now for the Originall Language in *Italy*, as the *Mesapian* and *Hetruscan* tongue, there is not a syllable left any where, nor do I know any Countrey where the old *primitive Languages*, are so utterly and totally extinguished without the least trace left behind, as in *Italy*.

Touching

Touching the *Latine Tongue*, which is one of the ancientest Languages of *Italy*, but not so ancient as those I spake of before, the received opinion is, that the inundation of the *Goths, Vandals* and *Longbards*, were her first Corrupters but it is not so, as the Learned *Bembo*, and our no lesse Learned *Brerewood* are of opinion; for as the *Latine Tongue* grew to perfection by certaine degrees, and in *Cesar* and *Cicero's* times (whereof the one for purity, the other for copiousnesse, were the best that ever writ) she came to the highest flourish together with the *Empire*, so had shee insensible degrees of corruption

ption amongst the vulgar, and
intrinsique changes in her
selfe before any forrain cause
concurrent; for the *Salian*
Verses, towards the end of
the *Republique*, were scarce
intelligible, no more were
the capitulations of Peace
'twixt *Rome* and *Carthage* in
Polybius his time: And e-
very one knowes what kind
of *Latine* stands upon record
on the *Columna Rostrata* in
the *Capitoll*, in memory of
the famous Navall victory
of *Duilius* the Consull,
which happened but 150
yeares before *Cicero*. As also
what *Latine* had the vogue
in *Plautus* his time: And
here it will not be much out
of the byas, to insert (in this
Ogdo-

ogdoastique) a few verses of
the *Latine* which was spo-
ken in that age, which were
given me by a worthy polite
Gentleman,

*Sic est, nam nenum laciens nls
manaca, pres est
Andreas ; Ipsus Hortitor
ergo cluo*

*Dividiam estricem ut genii a-
verruncet, & ultra
Calpar, si pote, Lura insipet
omnimodis,*

*Calpar, quod Nymphis nenum
ebrium, at Argeliorum
Zitho, quod nostra hac vin-
cia dapsiliter*

*Degulet, ha frux obgracari
(hant numina poscent)*

*Prodinit, ropper morte mo-
do orca necat.*

So

So that as before, so after Cicero's time, the *Latine Tongue* wrought certaine changes in her selfe, before any mixture with Strangers, or the intervention of any forraine cause: For as Kingdomes and States with all other Sublunary things are subject to a tossing and tumbling, to periods and changes, as also all Naturall bodies corrupt inwardly and insensibly of themselves, so Languages are not exempt from this Fate, from those accidents, and revolutions that attend Time: For Horace complained in his dayes, that words changed as coynes did: Yet besides this home bredd change, it cannot be denyed but the *Latine Tongue*, had some

some forraine extrinſique
 cauſe to degenerate ſo farre
 into *Italian*, as the admiſſion
 of ſuch multiplicities of
 Strangers to be *Roman Citi-
 zens*, with the great num-
 ber of ſlaves that were
 brought into the *City*; Adde
 herunto at laſt thoſe ſwarms
 of barbarous Nations, which
 in leſſe than one hundred
 yeares thrice over-ran *Italy*,
 and tooke ſuch footing in
 her: And as in *Italy*, ſo like-
 wiſe in *Spaine* and *France*,
 they corrupted the *Latine*
tongue, though I beleeve ſhe
 never tooke any perfect im-
 preſſion amongſt the vulgar
 in thoſe Countreyes, albeit
 the *Romanes* laboured to
 plant her there, making it
 H their

their practise (though not at first: for we reade of some *People* that petitioned unto them, that they might bee permitted to use the *Latine tongue*) with the *Law* to bring in their *Language* as a mark of Conquest.

But one may justly aske why the *Latine tongue* could receive no growth at all amongst the *Brittaines*, who were so many hundred years under the *Roman* government, and some of the *Emperours* living and dying amongst them? To this it may bee answered, that in *Brittaine* wee reade of no more than *four* colonies that ever were planted; but in *Spaine* there were 29, and in *France*

France 26. But as I cannot cease to wonder that the *Romans* notwithstanding those Colonies and Legions that had so long cohabitation, and coalition with them, could take no impression at all upon the *Brittaines* in so long a tract of time in point of Speech, (notwithstanding that in some *other things* there be some resemblances observed 'twixt the people, as I said before) I wonder as much how such a multitude of *Greeke* words could creep into the *Welsh* language, some whereof for example sake, I have couched in this *Distique*.

H 2

A 2,

Α' λς, ὕδωρ, γένεσις, πῦρ, κοιλία, γαστήρ,
 διδάσκω,
 Δαίμων, μελί, κλύω, ἡλιος, αἶσα,
 μέθυ. &c.

Which words *Englished* are,
Salt, water, birth, fire, the belly,
an old woman, to teach, the
earth, honey, to heare, the Sun,
destiny, drunkard.

Besides divers others, which
 are both *Greeke* and *Welsh*,
 both in pronounciation and
 sense.

Now for the *Greek tongue*,
 there is no question, but it
 was of larger extent than e-
 ver the *Roman* was, for these
 three respects, for the mighty
commerce that Nation did
 exercise, for their humour in
 planting of *Colonies*, for their
learning

Learning and Philosophy, for *Greek* is the *Scientificall* *st* *tongue* that ever was, in all which they went beyond the *Romanes*: And it is not long ago since in some places of *Italy* her selfe, as *Calabria* and *Apulia*, the *Liturgy* was in the *Greek tongue*. Nor is some vulgar *Greek* so farre adulterated, and eloignated from the true *Greek*, as *Italian* is from the *Latin*, for there is yet in some places of the *Morea* true *Greek* spoken vulgarly (you cannot say so of the *Latin* any where) only they confound these three letters, *η, ι, υ*, (*Eta*, *Iota*, *Upsilon*) and these two diphthongs *ει*, and *οι*, all which they pronounce as *Ioata*. As

for *μῆναι κλέεις*, they pronounce *μῆναι κλέεις*, for *μῆναι κλέεις*, they say *μῆναι κλέεις*.

There is also true Greek spoken in some parts of the lesser *Asia*, where there is no place upon the surface of the earth, for the proportion, where so many differing Languages are spoken, yet most of them are but *Dialects* and *subdialects*; so that of those two and twenty tongues, which *Mithridates* is recorded to have understood, above two parts of three, I beleeve, were but *dialects*.

I dare go no further *Eastward*, for it is beyond the bounds of so small a Volume as this, to speak of the *Levan-*
time

time tongues, that go from the Liver to the Heart, from the Right hand to the Left, as the most *Spacious Arabique*, which is spoken (or learnt) throughout the vast dominions of the *Mahumetan Empire*, and is the most *fixed* language now upon Earth, it being death to alter it, or *Translate the Alcoran* into any other language, to adde the least title to the first text, or comment upon it; a rare policy to prevent schismes, and restrain the extravagant, and various restless fancies of humane braine.

This page is also too narrow to comprehend any thing of the most large *Slavonique tongue*, which above

other Languages hath this prerogative to have *two Characters*, one resembling the *Latine*, the other the *Greek*, and in many places the *Liturgy* is in both, one for *Sundays and Holy-dayes*, the other for *working dayes*. There are above *forty* severall Nations, both in *Europe* and *Asia*, which have the *Slavonick* for their vulgar speech, it reacheth from *Mosco*, the Court of the great *Knez*, to the *Turks Seraglio* in *Constantinople*, and so over the *Propontey* to divers places in *Asia*, it being the common language of the *Fanizaries*.

SECT.

SECT. XII.

THe *German* or *Teutonique* tongue also is of mighty extent, for not only the large Continent of *Germany* high and low; but the Kingdomes of *England*, *Scotland*, *Denmarque*, *Swethland*, *Norway*, *Island*, and some parts of *Hungary* and *Poland* speake it vulgarly. And questionlesse the *German* is one of the first mother tongues of *Europe*; where of *Scaliger* would have but eleven, though there be foure or five more, but I find that they who are cryed up for great *Clearks* may erre, as he

H 5

did

did in this, as also when hee made *Prester John* an *African* and placed him in *Ethiopia*, in the *Habassins* Countrey, whereas it is certaine that he was an *Asian*, and King of *Tenduc* in *Tartary* above two thousand miles distant, besides he was a *Nestorian* by his religion, and it is well known the *Habassines* are *Jacobites* and *Christians* from the girdle upward, and *Jews* downward, admitting both of *Baptism* and *Circumcision*.

And so ancient is the *German* tongue, that *Goropius Becanus* flattered himselfe with a fancy, that it was the language which was spoken in *Paradise*, which *Ortelius* also shewed a desire to beleieve; they

they grounded this conceipt upon these words, *Adam, Eve, Abel, Seth, &c.* which they would stretch to bee *German* words ; also that their language came first from *Asia*, because *Godt, Fader, Moder, Broder, Star*, are found to signifie the same things both in the *German*, and *Persian* tongue.

There is no language so full of *Monosyllables* and knotted so with *Consonants* as the *German*, howsoever she is a full mouthed masculine speech : the speeches of the *Kingdoms* before mentioned, are but *Dialects* derived from her ; And the *English* is but a *Sub-dialect* or branch of the *Saxon Dialect*, which hath no other name

name in *Welsh* and *Irish* to this day ; for take an *Englishman* *Capa pea*, from head to foot, every member hee hath is *Dutch*.

Yet since the *last Conquest* much *French* hath got in, and greatly embellished and smoothed the *English*, so that there is very much affinity between them, as for Example,

*La Fortune me tourmente,
La Vertu mecontente.*

Or,

*Mon desir est infiny,
D'entrer en Paradis.*

Which sayings are both *French* and *English*.

Of late yeares the *English*
tongue

torque hath much enriched
 her selfe, by borrowing of
 some choyce, well found-
 ing and significant words
 from other Languages also;
 so that she may be compared
 to a *Posie made up of many fra-
 grant choyce Flowers*: And
 truly, without interest and
 passion, let it be spoken, there
 is in *English* as true straines of
Eloquence, as strong and si-
 newy Expressions, as elaborate
 and solid pieces of Fancy, as
 far fetched reaches of Inveni-
 on, and as full of salt, Meta-
 phor's as faithfully pursued
 Similies as aptly applyed, and
 as well cloathed and girded a-
 bout; as in any Language
 whatsoever, both in *Poesie*
 and *Prose*; It must be gran-
 ted

ted that some other Languages, for their soft and smooth melting fluency, as having no abruptnesse of *Consonants*, have some advantage of the *English*; yet many of their fancies, which amongst themselves they hold to be *strong lines and quintessentiall stuffe*, being turned to another tongue become flat, and prove oftentimes but meere gingles, but what is witty in *English*, is so, with advantage, in any Language else, unlesse the concept be *topicall*, or *personall*, and *peculiar* only to this *Island*.

But whither have I been thus transported? The Copiousnesse and pleasure of the

the Argument hath carried mee a little further than I made account, for to bee a πολυγλωττης, to have the knowledge, specially the *practicall* knowledge (for the *Theory* is not nere so grateful nor useful) of many languages is one of the richest and pleasingst kind of *Notions* that is; And we find upon the best record, that the first blessing which fell down from Heaven upon those holy *Heralds* of Christianity, the *Apostles*, was the knowledge of many tongues, inspired into them immediately by God Almighty himselfe.

For what is *Imagination*, *Invention* and *Sense*, without the

the faculty of *Speech* without expression? *Speech* is the instrument by which a *Foole* is distinguished from a *Philosopher* : *Speech* is the *Index*, the *Interpreter*, the *Ambassador* of the *mind*, and the *Tongue* the *Vehiculum*, the *Chariot*, which conveyeth and carrieth the notions of the *Mind* to *Reasons Palace*, and the impregnable *Tower of Truth*: And although there be but one way thither, yet there be many sorts of *Chariots*, some more sumptuous and better harnessed than others; for amongst *tongues* there be some farre more rich, more copious, and of stronger expressions than others : And amongst *Tongues* there is also a kind of good fellowship, for they
some-

Sometimes supply one anothers wants, and mutually borrow and lend.



SECT. XIII.

BVt whether have I wanted? I had almost forgot where I left my *Travel-ler*, but now I remember well it was in *Italy*. And having surveyed *Italy*, that minion of *Nature*, he may crosse the *Alpes*, and see some of the *Cantons*, those rugged *Republiques*, and *Regiments*, and then passe through many of the *Stately* proud *Cities* of *Germany*, till hee comes to *Bruxels*, and there he shall behold

hold the face of a constant *Military Court*, and *Provinci-
all Government*, with a *miscellany* of all Nations, and if
there be any *Leagers* a foot,
or *Armies* in motion, it should
bee time well spent to see
them. For the *Netherlands*
have been for many yeares,
as one may say, the very
Cockpit of Christendome, the
Schoole of Armes, and *Ren-
dexvous* of all *adventurous
Spirits*, and *Cadets*, which
makes most Nations of *Eu-
rope* beholden to them for
Soldiers. Therefore the
History of the *Belgique* wars
are very worth the reading,
for I know none fuller of
stratagemes, of *reaches of Pol-
licy*, of *variety of successes* in
fo

so short a time : nor in which more *Princes* have been engaged (though some more, some lesse) for *reasons of state*, nor a warre which hath produced such deplorable effects *directly* or *collaterally*, all *Christendome* over, both by *Sea* and *Land*.

Jean Petit in *French*, is an approved Author, *Guicciardin*, *Don Carles Coloma* in *Spanish*, and *Sir Roger Williams* in *English*, with others, there you shall reade of one *Towne* taken by a *Boat of Turfs*, and reprized many yeares after by a *Boat of Fagots*, another taken by the *flight of a Hawk*, another by a *load of Hey*, another by a *Cart full of Apples*. and many by *disguises*, either
of

of Boores, Fryers, or Merchands.

Having spent some small time in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, he may by safe conduct, as is usuall, passe to *Holland*, where he shall find a People planted as it were under the *Sea*, out of whose jawes they force an habitation, with infinite expence and toyle, checking the impetuous cours of the angry *Ocean*, and shewing the *World* how far *Industry* and *Art*, can curbe and controule *Nature*: And very expedient it is, hee should take an exact Survey of the *States* of the *United Provinces*, because they are accounted the surest Confederates of *England*, and her fastest

stest Friends , for interest of *Religion* , for community of *danger* , and consequently of reciprocall *preservation*.

And it will be a wonderfull thing to see what a mighty subsistence of wealth and a huge *Navigable power* that *State* in *come* too , by a rare unparalleled industry: For I dare avouch that the *Roman* Common-wealth , (though she had her head as well knit in her infancy as any that ever was) did not come neere her, in so short a progresse of time , to such a growth of strength.

But it seemes all things
con-

conspired to rayse *Holland* to this passe: First, the *humour of the people*, being patient and iudustrious, and of a genius more inclinable to a *Democraticall* Government than to a *Monarchy*: Adde hereunto the *quality of the Countrey*, being every where half cut, and as it were inlayed with water, and thereby much fortified, and made in many places inaccessible; so that, if need were, *Holland* could turne her selfe into a huge pond when she list.

Hereunto concurred a further advantage of situation, having behind her the *Baltique* Sea, which affoords her all kind of Materials for shipping, and for all kind of Nutri-

triment and Military forces *England* and *France*, both swarming with superfluous people, suspectfull of the *Spanish* greatnesse, and so not unwilling to contribute auxiliary strength for mutuall security and conservation.

Navigation and *Mercantile Negotiation*, are the two *Poles* whereon that *State* doth move, and to both these, it seemes, *Nature* her selfe hath expresly designed both *Countrey* and *People*; *Them* be an extraordinary kind of *Propensity*, the *Countrey* by apt *position*, for having no *Land* to manure, they plow the very bowels of the *Deep*, the wrinkled fore-head of *Nep-tune* being the furrowes
that

that yealds them encrease.

Moreover, there being many great *Rivers* that slice and cut the Countrey up and down to disgorge themselves into the *Ocean*, those *Rivers* may be said to pay *them* tribute, as well as to the Sea, which *Rivers* branching themselves into large and bearing streames, do so fitly serve one another, and all the whole, that it may bee said, *Nature* in the frame of humane bodies, did not discover more *Art*, in distributing the veines and arteries, for the easy conveyance of the masse of bloud into each part, as she hath shewed here in dispersing those waters so orderly for trafique.

These

These *Rivers* bring her what the large continent of *Germany*, and other *Easterne* Countreys affoord, and shee lying between them and the Sea, furnisheth them with all far fetched *Indian*, *African*, and *Spanish* commodities.

Here you shall see the most industrious people upon earth, making a rare vertue of necessity, for the same thing which makes a Parrot speake, makes them to labour. For having nothing of their own, yet they abound with all things, and may be said, to live by the idlenesse of some of their neighbours, I am loth to name here *who* they are.

Here you shall find a people grow Rich also by

I

that

that which useth to impoverish others, even by Warre, for prizes and booties abroad, go to make a good part of their wealth.

Yet in conversation they are but heavy, of a homely outside, and slow in action, which slownesse carrieth with it a notable perseverance, and this may bee imputed to the quality of that mould of earth, whereon they dwell, which may be said to bee a kind of standing poole of Ayre: And which is knowne to have such a force of assimilation, that when people of a more vivacious temper, come to mingle with them, at the second generation, they seeme to participate of the soyle and

and Ayre, and degenerate into meere *Hollanders*; the like is found dayly in Horses and Dogs, and all other animals.

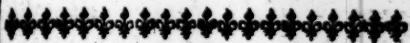
*Occulta est Batavæ quædam
vis insita terræ.*

One remarkable piece of Policy I forgot, that hee should observe in the United *Provinces*; viz. Why in so small an extent of ground they have so many rich, well-built and populous Townes amongst them; one of the principall reasons is, because they appropriate some staple materiall commoditie to every one of the great Townes, as *Amsterdam* hath

the trade of the East and West Indies, Rotterdam the English Cloth, Dort the Rhemish Wines, Middelborough the French Wines, Treveres the Scots trade, the Hage the residence of the Prince, and the States, Haerlam subsist by knitting and dying, and so forth: which is a very laudable cours, not to suffer one place to swallow the wealth and traffique of the whole, like the spleene in the naturall body, whose swelling makes all the rest of the members languish.



SECT.



SECT. XIV.

HAVING thus passed the diameter of *France*, run over *Spaine*, crossed the Mediterranean to *Italy*, and observed the multiplicity of Governments therein; having thus climbed the *Alpes*, and traversed the best part of *Germany*, having also taken the length of the *Belgique Lion*, (of all which *France* for a Kingdome, *Venice* for a Republique, *Millan* for a Duchy, *Flanders* for a County beare the bell) having I say, Travelled through all these places, all which may bee

done compleatly in *three yeares and foure months*, which *foure Months* I allow for *itinerary* removals and journeys, and the *Yeares* for residence in places; it will be high time now to hoyle sayle, and steere homwards, where being returned, he must abhorre all affectations, all forced postures and complements: For *Forraine Travell* oftentimes makes many to wander from themselves, as well as from their Countrey, and to come back mere *Atimiques*, and so in going farre, to fare worse, and bring back lesse wit, than they carieth forth, they go out *Figures* (according to the *Italian Proverb*) and returne

Cyphers, they retain the Vice
of a Countrey, and will dis-
cours learnedly thereon, but
passe by, and forget the good,
their Memories being herein
like haire-seeves, that keep up
the branne, and let go the fine
flawes. They strive to de-
generate as much as they
can from Englishmen, and all
their talke is still *Forraine*, or
at least, will bring it to be so,
though it be by head and
shoulders, magnifying other
Nations, and derogating from
their own: Nor can one
hardly exchange three words
with them, at an Ordinary
(or else where) but present-
ly they are th other side of
the Sea, commending either
the *Wines of France*, the *fruit*

of Italy, or the Oyle and Sallets of Spaine.

Some also there are who by their *Countenance* more than by their *Cariage*, by their *Diseases*, more than by their *Discourses*, discover themselves to have been *A-broad* under hot *Climats*.

Others have a custome to bee always relating strange things and wonders, (of the humor of Sir John Mandevile) and they usually present them to the Hearers, through multiplying glasses, and thereby cause the thing to appeare far greater than it is in it self, they make *Mountaines* of *Mole-hils*, like *Charonton-Bridge-Eccho*, which doubles the sound nine times:

times · Such a Traveller was he, that reported the *Indian Fly*, to be as big as a *Fox*; *China birds*, to be as big as some *Horses*, and their *Mice* to be as big as *Monkeys*; but they have the wit to fetch this far enough off, because the Hearer may rather believe it, than make a voyage so far to disprove it.

Every one knowes the Tale of him, who reported hee had seen a *Cabbage* under whose leaves a Regiment of *Souldiers* were sheltred from a shower of raine: Another who was no Traveller (yet the wiser man) said, hee had passed by a place where there were 400 brasiers making of a Cauldron, 200 within; and

15; 200

200 without, beating the nayles in; the Traveller asking for what use that huge Cauldron was? he told him, Sir it was to boyle your Cabbage.

Such another was the Spanish Traveller, who was so habituated to hyperbolize, and relate wonders, that he became ridiculous in al companies, so that he was forced at last to give order to his man, when he fell into any *excesse this way*, and report any thing improbable, he should pul him by the sleeve: The Master falling into his wonted *hyperboles*, spoke of a Church in China, that was ten thousand yards long; his man standing behind and pulling him by the sleeve, made him stop

stop suddenly: the company asking, I pray Sir, how broad might that Church be? he replied, but a yard broad, and you may thanke my man for pulling me by the sleeve, else I had made it foure-square for you.

Others have another kind of hyperbolizing; vaine, as they will say, there's not a woman in Italy, but weares an Iron girdle next her skin in the absence of her husband, that for a pistoll one may be master of any mans life there; That there is not a Gentleman in France but hath his box of playsters about him; That in Germany every one hath a rouse in his pate, once a day; That there are few Dons in Spaine that eat
briA flesh

flesh once a week, or that hath
 not a Mistresse besides his wife;
 That Paris hath more Courti-
 zans than London honest Wo-
 men (which may admit a
 double sence;) That Seville
 is like a chesse-board table, ha-
 ving as many Moriscos as Spa-
 niards; That Venice hath
 more Maquerelles, than Mar-
 chands; Portugall more Jews
 than Christians: whereas it
 is farre otherwise, for the De-
 vill is not so black as he is
 painted, no more are these
 Noble Nations and Townes as
 they are tainted; Therefore
 one should.

*Parcere paucorum diffundere
 crimen in omnes.*

And

And it is a generous kind of civility to report alwayes the best.

Furthermore, there is amongst many others (which were too long to recite here) an odde kind of *Anglicisme*, wherein some do frequently expresse themselves, as to say *Your Boores of Holland, Sir; Your Iesuites of Spaine, Sir; Your Courtisans of Venice, Sir*: whereunto one answered (not impertinently) *My Courtisans Sir? Pox on them all for me, they are none of my Courtisans.*

Lastly, some kind of Travellers there are, whom their gate and strouting, their bending in the *hammes*, and shoulders, and looking upon their legs,

legs, with frisking and singing
do speake them Travellers.

Others by a phantastique
kind of ribanding themselves,
by their modes of *habit*, and
cloathing (and touching *vari-*
ety of cloathing, there be cer-
taine odde ill-favoured old
Prophecies of this *Island*,
which were improper to re-
cite here) do make them-
selves knowne to have brea-
thed fomaine ayre, like Sir
Thomas Moore's Traveller,
whom I will bring here up-
on the stage.

Amicus & Sodalis est Latius
mihî,
Britannique natus, altusque
Insulâ :

At

At cùm Brittanos Gallia cul-
 toribus
 Oceanus ingens, lingua, mores
 dirimant,
 Spernit tamen Lalus Britan-
 nica omnia ;
 Miratur expetitque cuncta
 Gallica
 Togâ superbit ambulans in
 Gallica,
 Amatque multum Gallicas la-
 cernulas,
 Zonâ, locello, atque ense gau-
 det Gallico,
 Et calceis & subligare Gal-
 lico,
 Totoque denique apparatu Gal-
 lico,
 Nam & unum habet Mini-
 strum, eumque Gallicum,
 Sed quem, licet velit, nec ipsa
 Gallia,

Tra-

Tractare quiret plus (opinor)
 Gallicè,
 Stipendii nihil dat, atque id
 Gallicè,
 Vestitque tritis pannulis, &
 Gallicè hoc,
 Alit cibo parvo & malo, idque
 Gallicè,
 Labore multo exercet, atque
 hoc Gallicè,
 Pugnisque crebrò pulsatur, idque
 Gallicè,
 In cætu, in via, & in foro, &
 frequentia
 Rixatur objurgatque semper
 Gallicè.
 Quid? Gallicè illud? imò
 semi-Gallicè,
 Sermonem enim, ni fallor, illè
 Gallicum
 Tam casset omnem, quàm Lati-
 num Psittacus.

Crescit

Crescit tamen; sibi que nimirum placet,
 Verbis tribus si quid loquatur Gallicis,
 Aut Gallicis si quid nequit vocabulis,
 Conatur id verbis, licet non Gallicis,
 Sono^l saltem personare Gallico,
 Palato hiantē, acutulo quodam
 tono,
 Et fœminæ instar garrientis molliter,
 Sed ore pleno, tanquam id impleant fabæ,
 Balbutiens videlicet suaviter,
 Pressis quibusdam literis, Galli quibus
 Ineptientes abstinent, nihil secus
 Quam vulpe gallus, rupibusque Navita;

Sic

Sic ergo linguam ille & La-
 tinam Gallicè,
 Et Gallicè linguam sonat Bri-
 tannicam,
 Et Gallicè linguam refert Hi-
 spanicam,
 Et Gallicè linguam refert Lom-
 bardicam,
 Et Gallicè linguam refert Ger-
 manicam,
 Et Gallicè omnem præter unam
 Gallicam,
 Nam Gallicam solum sonat Bri-
 tannicè
 At quisquis Insulâ satus
 Britannica
 Sic patriam insolens fastidiet
 suam,
 Ut more summa laboret fingere,
 Et æmulari Gallicas ineptias,
 Ex amne Gallu ego hunc opi-
 nor ebrium.

Ergo

*Ergo ut ex Britanno Gallus esse
nititur,
Sic Dii jubete, fiat fiat ex Gallo
capus.*



SEC. XV.

BVt such Travellers as
these may bee termed
Land-lapers, as the *Dutchman*
saith, rather than *Travellers*;
Such may be said to go out
upon such an *Arrand*, as wee
reade *Samles-son* went once
out upon; or like the *Prodi-
gall son*, to feed upon the
buskes of strange Countreys;
or as we reade, *Æsop* travel-
led to *Istria*, thence to *Africk*,
and

and sundry other Regions, only to find out the best *Crabs*; or like him who came from the furthest parts of *Hungary* to *England*, to eat *Oysters*: These *Travelers* in lieu of the *Ore of Ophir* wherewith they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their returne in *Apes* and *Owles*, in a cargazon of *Complements* and *Cringes*, or some huge monstrous *Periwigs*, which is the *Golden Fleece* they bring over with them.

Such, I say, are a shame to their Countrey abroad, and their kinred at home, and to their parents, *Benonies*, the *sons of sorrow*: and as *Fonas* in the *Whales* belly, travelled
much

*much, but saw little, why, because hee was shut up in the body of that great (aqua-
tique) beast, so these may be
said to have been carried up
and downe through many
Countreys, and after a long
pererration to and fro, to re-
turne as wise as they went,
because their soules were so
ill lodged, and shut up in such
stupid bodies: No, an inge-
nious and discerning Travel-
ler will disdaine this, and
strive to distinguish 'twixt
good and evill, 'twixt that
which is gracefull, and
what's phantastique, 'twixt
what is to be followed, and
what's to be shunned, and
bring home the best: Hee
will strive to be rather Sub-
stance*

*stance without shew, than shew
 without substance: From the
 Italian he will borrow his
 reservednesse, not his jealousie
 and humor of revenge; From
 the French his Horsemanship
 and gallantnesse that way,
 with his Confidence, and no-
 thing else: From the Spani-
 ard his Sobriety, not his lust:
 From the German (cleane
 contrary) his Continency, not
 his Excesse, the other way:
 From the Netherland his In-
 dustry, and that's all: His
 heart must still remaine En-
 glish, though I allow him
 some choyce and change of
 Habit,*

Cælum, non animum mutet —

And

And as the commendablest quality of *Oyle* is to smell of nothing, yet it giveth an excellent relish to many sorts of *meats*: So he is the discreetest *Traveller*, who *Savour*eth of no affectation, or strangenesse, of no *exotique modes* at all, after his returne, either in his *Cariage* or *Discours*, unless the subject require it, and the occasion and Company aptly serve for him, to discover himselfe, and then an application of his Knowledge abroad, will excellently season his matter and serve as golden *dishes* to serve it in.

If any *Forrainer* be to be imitated in his manner of *Discours* and *Comportement*,
it

it is the *Italian*, who may be said to be a *medium* 'twixt the *Gravity* of the *Spaniard*, the *Heaviness* of the *Dutch*, and *Levity* of our next Neighbours, for he seemes to allay the one, and quicken the other two; to serve as a *buoy* to the one, and a *ballast* to th'other.

France useth to work one good effect upon the *English*, she useth to take away the mothers milk (as they say,) that blush, and bashfull tincture, which useth to rise up in the face npon sudden salutes, and enterchange of Complement, and to enharden one with confidence; For the Gentry of *France* have a kind of loose becoming

ming boldnes, and forward vivacity in their cariage, whereby they seeme to draw respect from their *Superiours* and *Equals*, and make their *Inferiours* keepe a fitting distance.

In *Italy* amongst other morall cautions, one may learne *not to be over prodigall of speech* when there is no need, for with a *nod*, with a *shake of the head*, and *shrug of the shoulder*, they will answer to many questions.

One shall learne besides there not to *interrupt* one in the relation of his tale, or to *feed* it with odde *interlocutions*: One shall learne also not to *laugh at his own jest*, as too many use to do, like a *Hen*,
K
which

which cannot lay an egge but she must cackle.

Moreover, one shall learne not to ride so furiously as they do ordinarily in *England*, when there is no necessity at all for it; for the *Italians* have a Proverb, that a galloping horse is an open sepulcher. And the *English* generally are observed by all other Nations, to ride commonly with that speed, as if they rid for a Midwife, or a Physician, or to get a pardon to save one's life as he goeth to execution, when there is no such thing, or any other occasion at all, which makes them call *England*, the *Hell of Horses*.

In these hot Countreyes
also,

also, one shall learne
to give over the habit of
an odde custome, peculiar
to the *English* alone, and
whereby they are distin-
guished from other Nati-
ons, which is, *To make*
still towards the Chimney,
though it bee in the *Dog-*
dayes.



K 2

SEC.

SECT. XVI.

Language is the greatest outward testimony of Travell: Yet is it a vaine and verball Knowledge that rests only in the Tongue; Nor are the observations of the Eye any thing profitable, unlesse the Mind draw something from the Externe object to enrich the Soule withall, to informe to build up and unguile the Inward man, that by the sight of so various objects of Art and Nature, that by the perlustration of such famous Cities, Castles, Amphitheaters, and Palaces; some glo-

glorious and new, some mould-
 ed away, and eaten by the
 Iron-teeth of Time, he come
 to discerne, the best of all
 earthly things to bee but frayle
 and transitory. That this World
 at the best is but a huge Inne,
 and we but wayfaring men, but
 Pilgrimes, and a company of
 rambling Passengers. That
 we enter first into this World
 by Travaile, and so passe along,
 with Cries, by weeping crosse:
 So that it was no improper
 Character the Wisest of Kings
 gave of this life to be nought
 else but a continuall Travell:
 as the Author crossing once
 over the Pyrenes, writ to a
 Noble friend of his in this
 distique,

Vita Peregrinans Iter est, sa-
 crapagina monstrat,
 Nunc verè vitam, nam pere-
 grinor, ago.

Yet amongst these passen-
 gers, some find warme
 lodgings in this Iune, with soft
 beds, the table plentifully fur-
 nished, And such is the poore-
 nesse of some Spirits, and the
 narrownesse of their Soules,
 and they are so nailed to the
 Earth, that when they are al-
 most at their Fourneyes end,
 when they lyewind-bound at the
 Cape of good Hope, and
 have one foot in the Barge
 ready to go off, with the next
 Gale to another Countrey, to
 their last home: Yet, as the
 Orator saith, *Quò minus via*
restat

restat eò plus viatici querunt,
the lesse way remaines, the
more provision they make
still for their journey.

Other Passengers there are,
which find but short commons,
they are forced to trudge up and
down for a roome to lay their
heads upon, and would bee well
content with a trucklebed, or a
mattresse in the garret, for
want whereof, they are often
constrained to lye in state
against their wils in the Starre
Chamber, having the Heaven
for their Canopy, and the
breasts of their Common
Mother for their pillow.

And it is the high pleasure
of Providence this disparity
should be 'twixt the Citizens of
this World, and that the earth

should be divided into such un-equall portions, to leave place for Industry, Labour, and Wit, the Children of Necessity, and Parents of Vertue, for otherwise, few or none would purchase any ground upon Parnassus Hill.

To see the *Escuriall* in Spaine, or the *Plate-Fleet* at her first arrivall; To see *Saint Denis*, the late *Cardinal-Palace* in *Richelieu*, and other things in *France*; To see the *Citadell* of *Antwerp*; The *New Towne* of *Amsterdam*, and the *Forrest* of *Masts*, which lye perpetually before her; To see the *Imperiall*, and stately *Hans Towns* of *Germany*; To see the *Treasurie* of *Saint Mark*, and *Arsenall* of

of Venice; The Mount of Piety in Naples; The Dome and Castle of Milan; The proud Palaces in and about Genoua, whereof there are two hundred within two miles of the Towne, and not one of the same forme of building; To see Saint Peter's Church, the Vatican, and other magnificent structures in Rome, who in the case she stands in, may be said to be but her owne Tombe, in comparison of what she hath beene, being fallen from the Hills to the Plaines.

To be able to spake many Languages, as the Voluble French, the Courtly Italian, the Lusty Spanish, the Lusty Dutch, the Powerfull Latine,

the Scientifique and happily
compounding Greek, the most
Spacious Slavonique, the My-
sticall Hebrew with all her
Dialects: All this is but
vanity and superficial Knowledge,
unlesse the inward man
be bettered hereby; unlesse by
seeing and perusing the volume
of the Great World, one learne
to know the Little, which is
himselfe, unles one learne to go-
verne and check the passions, our
Domestique Enemies, then
which nothing can conduce more
to gentlenes of mind, to Elegan-
cy of Manners, and Solid Wis-
dome. But principally, unlesse
by surveying and admiring his
works abroad, one improve
himself in the knowledge of his
Creator, præ quo quisqui-
liæ

liae cætera ; in comparison
whereof the best of sublunary
blessings are but bables, and
this indeed, this *Vnum neces-*
sarium, should be the center
to which Travell should tend.

Moreover, one should e-
vertuate himsele to bring
something home, that may
accrue to the publique bene-
fit and ad vantage of his
Countrey, and not to draw
water to his own Mill only ;
For of those *three* that the O-
rator saith, challenge a share
in our *Nativity*, our *Countrey*
is the first, and *our selfs* last.
Therefore he should pry in-
to the *Policy* and *municipall*
Lawes of other *States* and
Cities, and be able to render
an accompt of their govern-
ment,

ment, and by collation thereof with that of his own, Examine well whether any wholesome constitution or custome may be applyable to the frame of his owne Countrey.

It is recorded in an ancient *Greek Author*, that the famous *Ptolomey*, he who conversed and *Travelled* so much amongst Heavenly bodies, culled out a select number of his pregnantest young Nobles, and Gentlemen to go to *Greece, Italy, Carthage* and other *Regions*, and the prime Instruction they had in charge, was, to observe the *Government*, as they *Travelled* along, & bring back *three* of the whole-somest

somest *Laves* out of every Countrey. Being returned, they related that in the Roman Republique, a most singular veneration was had of the Temples, a punctuall obedience to Governors, and unavoydable punishments inflicted upon malefactors.

In Carthage, the Senat commanded, the Nobles executed, and the People obeyed.

In Athens the Rich were not suffered to be Extortioners, the Poore idle, nor the Magistrates ignorant.

In Rhodes Old men were Venerable, Young men modest, and Women solitary and silent.

In Thebes the Nobles did fight, the Plebeians labour,

bour, and Philosophers teach.

In Sicily Justice was entirely administred, Commerce was honestly exercised, and all enjoyed equall priviledges and interest in the State.

Among the Sicionians there were admitted neither Physitians to hinder the operations of Nature ; nor Strangers , to introduce innovations ; nor Lawyers , to multiply Contentions.

These men it seemes did not go out to see feathers fly in the Ayre, or Reeds shaken with the wind, they did not go to get Complements or Cringes, or Cariage of bodies, or new Modes of cloathing, or to tip the tongue with a little Language only, but

but they searchd into the solidest and usefullest part of humane Wisdome, which is policy; And doubtlesse, that rare wise King made excellent use of their observations, and rewarded them accordingly: And one of the happiest advantages to a Monarchy is, to have a discerning and bountifull King when occasion requires, for Subjects are accordingly active or idle, as they find their Prince able to judge of their merit and endeavours, and so emp'oy them; for in the Common-wealth of Letters, and speculative Orbe of Vertue, the benigne aspect and influence of the Prince, is as Apollo was to the Muses, it gives a kind of comfortable heat,

heate , and illumination,
whereby they are cherished and
made vigorous.

The most materiall use
therefore of *Forraine Travel*
is to find out something
that may bee applyable to
the publique utility of one's
own Countrey, as a *Noble*
Personage of late yeares did,
who observing the uniforme
and irregular way of stone
structure up and down *Italy*,
hath introduced that
forme of building to *London*
and *Westminster*, and
else where, which though
distastfull at first, as all in-
novations are, For they
seeme like Bug-beares, or
Gorgons heads, to the vul-
gar; yet they find now the
com-

commodity, *firmeresse*, and *beauty* therof, the three maine principles of *Architecture*.

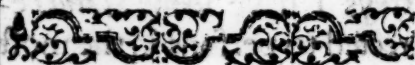
Another seeing their *Dikes*, and *draynings* in the *Netherlands*, hath beene a cause that much hath beene added, to lengthen the skirts of this *Island*.

Another in imitation of their *aqueducts* and *sluces*, and coveyance of waters abroad, brought *Ware-water* through *London streets*: And it had been wished so great and renowned a *City* had not forgot *Him* so soon, considering what infinite advantages redounds to her thereby; for in other *Countries* I have seene *Statues* erected to persons in the most
emi-

eminentest places (to eternize their memories by way of gratitude) for Inventions of farre lesser consequence to the encouragement of others, for it is an old *Rule of State*, and will be in date to the Worlds end, that *Honor nourisheth Arts*, and is the golden sparre of *Vertue and industry*.



SECT.





SECT. XVII.

AMongst many other fruits of *Forraine Travell*, besides the delightfull ideas, and a thousand various thoughts and selfe contentments and inward solaces, it raiseth in the memory of things past, this is one: That when one hath seene the *Tally and raiilage of France*, the *Milstone of Spaine*, the *Ase of Holland*, the *Gabels of Italy*, where one cannot bring an *Edge*, or roote to the market, but the Prince his part *lyes therinna*: When he hath felt the *excesse of heat*, the

the dangerous *Serains*, the Poverty of soyle in many places, the Homelinesse and incommodity of lodging, the course cloathing of the best sort of Peasants, their wooden shooes, and straw hats, their Canvas breeches, and Buckram petticoates, their meager fare, feeding commonly upon Grasse, Herbs, and Roots, and drinking Water, neere the condition of brute animals, who find the cloth always ready layed, & the bawry open: When hee hath observed what a hard shift some make to hewe out a dwelling in the holes of the Rocks; others to dig one under the Sea; when hee feeles, how in some Climes the Heaven is as Brasse, in others as

as a *dropping Sponge*; in others as a *great Bellows*, most part of the yeare; how the *Earth*, in many places is ever and anone sick of a *fit of the Palsie*; When hee sees the same *Sun* which only cherissheth and gently warmes his *Countrey men*, halfe *parboyle* and *tanne* other people, and those rayes which scorch the *adusted soyles of Calabria and Spaine*, only *varnish* and *guild* the *green hony-suckled plaines* and *hillocks of England*; When he hath observed what hard *shifts* some make to *rub* out in this world in divers *Countreys*, What *speed Nature makes to finish her cours* in them; How their best sort of women after

ter forty, are presently *superannuated*, and looke like another *Charing-Crosse*, or *Carackes* that have passed the Line in three voyages to the Indies: When hee hath observed all this, At his returne home, hee will blesse God, and love *England* better ever after, both for the *Equality of the Temper* in the Climate, where there is no where the like, take all the Seasons of the yeare together, (though some would wish *She* might bee pushed a little nearer the *Sun* :) For the free condition of the Subject, and equall participation of the *Wealth of the Land*, for the unparalleled accommodation of

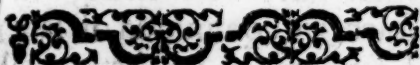
of lodging, and security of Travell, for the admirable hospitality, for the variety and plenty of all sorts of firme food, for attendance and cleanness, for the rare fertility of Shoare and Sea, of Ayre, Earth, and Water, for the longevity, well favourednesse and innated honesty of the people: And above all; for the moderation, and decency in celebrating the true service of God, being farre from Superstition one way, and from Prophaneesse the other way, (though (with a quaking heart, I speake it) there have been strange insolencies committed of late) I say, when hee hath well observed all this, he will sing,

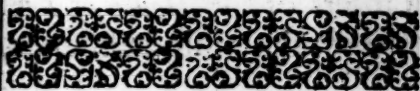
sing , as once I did to a
Noble friend of mine from
Denmarque , in this Sapphique :

*Dulcior sumus Patriæ, forensi
Flāmula, vino, præt unda, terra
Herba Britāna, magis trāsmarino
Flore suavis.*



SECT.





SECT. XVIII.

HAVING thus tasted of
 so many waters , and
 beene *Salted* in the World
 abroad , and being safely
 restored to the bosome of
 his owne *Countrey* , his
 next cours should bee , to
 settle himselfe awhile in
 one of the *Innes of Court* ,
 (which hee may do and
 yet bee a *Courtier* besides)
 to understand something of
 the *Common Lawes* of *En-*
gland , which are the inheri-
 tance of every subject , as al-
 so

so of the constitutions and Orders of the *House of Parliament*, the most indifferent, most wholesome, and Noblest way of Government in the World, both in respect of King and People: It being the greatest glory of a King, to be King of a free and well-crested people, and the greatest glory of a People to bee under a Crown so embellished with Flowers, and sparckling with such ancient and sacred gemmes of Royall Prerogatives: Yet to bee under no Law but of their owne making, to bee the Setters of the great Dyall of the Common-Wealth themselves. To bee subject to no Ordinance, to no
Con-

Contribution or *Taxe*, but what is granted in that great *Epidemicall Counsell*, wherein every one from the *Peere* to the *Plebeian* hath an inclusive Vote. And if every degree high and low, both in *Towne* and *Countrie* is there represented by their *Substitutes*; it were a hard measure (under correction, I humbly speake it) if the *Levites*, the best of all professions, who besides the holiness of their function (as having charge of the *Nobler* halfe of man, of *that* which should guide and regulate the *Understanding* in making of all Lawes, I meane the *Conscience*) do make a considerable part of the People

L 2

of

of the Kingdome, should be thence excluded; for though it be inconsistent with their calling to have *hands to execute*, yet they may well have *heads to consult* in that great *Nationall Senat*: It were a hard case, I say, if those great *Lights*, which were used to shine with that brightnesse to the *Envy* (not the *reproach* or *Scandall* of any that I know of) of all other *Reformed Churches*, should be now put in *wooden Candlesticks*: That those *Promotions*, *Endowments*, and *Honors*, which our well disposed *Progenitors* provided, to nourish the *Arts*, and serve as *Spurres* to *Learning* and *Zeale*, should now be cut off,

off, as if they served only for *Stirrups* to Pride. There being *no professions*, but have certaine steps of rising up, and degrees of Promotion for their encouragement to make men *amulari metiora*. And he who hath spent the vigor of his yeares and Intellectuals in the *Lords Vineyard*, it may well become him (having served, as it were, his yeare of *Jubile*) to have his gray haire dignified with some Honor and Authority, with reward and rest in his old age, and by his long experience and paines to see that other painefull Labourers be put into the *Vineyard*, yet to have his hand often on the Plough

himselfe. If there bee a *theefe in the Candle*, (as wee use to say commonly) there is a way to pulk it out; and not to put out the Candle, by clapping an *Extinguisher* presently upon it; If these *Lights* grow dim, there is a *Trienni- all Snuffer* for them: If these *Trees* beare not good fruit, or shoot forth any *Luxuriant* boughs, they are sure to feelee the *Pruning iron* once every three yeares.

In the name of God, let these *Lights* be brought to move within the circumference of their own *Orbes*, and be kept from irregular and *eccentrique* motions, And I am confident it will render them lesse obnoxious to *En-*

vy and Scandall, and draw upon them a greater opinion of *Reverence*.

There is a Castle in the *grand Caire in Egypt*, called the *Nilescope*, where there stands a *Pillar* with certaine markes to observe the height of the River of *Nile*, at her annuall inundation (which fals out precisely about the Summer Solstice) if the streame come to bee higher or lower than such markes, it portends *dearth*, but if at highest floud it rest about the middle, it is an infallible presage of a plentifull yeare: So we may say of these great *Streames* that are appointed to water the Lords Field, they must not swell too high,

nor must they run in too low a Channell: And as *humility is the fairest gemme that can shine in a Prelats Miter*, so the greatest badge of a well devoted Soule, is to reverence the Dispensers of the sacred Oracles of God, the Ghostly Fathers, and Governors of the Church, (which in analogy to the Triumphant in Heaven, hath also her degrees of Hierarchy.) For besides Revenue there is a Veneration, due to this holy function, and it were no hard matter to produce a Gran Fury of examples both Humane and Divine, that where this Reverence fayled, it hath been a symptome, and an infallible presage of a declining State, or some approaching judgement.

But

But I hope I shall never live to see the day that the Noble *English Nation*, who have been so renowned all the world over, and cryed up for their exemplary *Piety*, as well as *Prowesse*, will undervalue themselves so farre, and grow distrustfull or conscious of their owne *judgements*, their owne wonted *Worth*, and *Ability* so far, as to thinke those *Nations* (who have not meanes to make the *Church* shine with that lustre) to be *Wiser* than they, or to out go them in zeale, as to receive laws for the *Conscience*, and forme of serving God from those, who have been far behind them, both in the first *Reception* of Chri-

stianity and the *Reformation* thereof — *Proh pudor* — I will not say, by what I heard muttered abroad, it will be accounted a *Nationall diminution*, but if it should so fall out, it is no hard matter to be a Prophet, yea, by what hath passed already, to take a plaine prospect of those *Anarchicall* confusions, and fearefull calamities, which will inevitably ensue both in *Church and State*; unlesse with the pious care which is already taken to hinder the *great Beast* to breake into the *Vineyard*; there be also a speedy cours taken to fence *Her* from other *Vermine*, and lesser *Animals* (the *belluam multorum capitum*) which begins

gin to brouze her leaves, to throw down her hedges, and so lay her open to wast, spoyle and scorne: Vnlesse there bee a cours taken, I say, to suppress those petty Sectaries, which swarme so in every corner, with that connivence (to the amazement of all the world, and disparagement of so well a policed Kingdome) who by their capricious and various kind of gingling fancies in serving God, do their best to bring in the opinion of the Pagan Philosopher (*Themistius*) delivered once to *Valens* the Emperor, That as God Almighty had infused into his handmaid Nature, a diversity of operations, and that the beauty of the Universe consisted

sisted in a proportion of so many differing things, so he was delighted to see himselfe served by various and sundry kinds of worship and invocations.

In all humblenesse, (and with submission of censure) I desire to be dispensed withall for this excursion out of my first intended subject, but I hope the digression will prove no transgression, in regard the quality of the matter is such, that every one hath a share and interest in it, and should be sensible, when that *Liturgy* and *Church* is vilified, wherein he hath received his *Birt* and *Baptism*, and by whose compasse hee steeres his cours to Heaven:
When the Windows come down

down (and the chief Pillars
threatned) the House must
needs be in danger of falling,
and he is worthy to be called a
Niding, one, the pulse of whose
soule beates but faintly towards
Heaven, as having taken but
weake impressions of the image
of his Maker, who will not run
and reach his hand to beare up
his Temple.



SECT.





SEC. XIX.

IN the *Inns of Court*, where I left my returned *Travel-ler*, hee will be acquainted with *Westminster-Hall*, with the courtes of *pleading* in the Courts of Iudicature, by which Knowledge, he may learne how to preserve his own, for, for want of some experience herein, many have mightily suffered in their estates, and made themselves a prey to their sollicitors and Agents: Nor indeed is he capable to beare any Rule or Office in Town or Countrey, who is utterly un-

unacquainted with *John an Oks*, and *John a Stiles*, and with their *Termes*.

Having beene thus settled awhile at home, if businesse and the quality of his life will permit, hee may make one flying journey over againe, and in one Summer review all those Countreys, which hee had beene forty Months a seeing before: And as the second thoughts are held the wisest, so a second survey is more exact, and of a more retentive vertue, and amongst other benefits, it will infinitely improve one in his language. Noah's Dove brought the branch of Olive in her Bill, at her Second journey; from the latter end of *Mars*,
to

to the beginning of *October*, one may leasurely traverse *France*, crosse the *Pyreneys*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Alpes*, and so returne either through *Germany* or through *France* againe, and thence come home through the *Netherlands*: But being (*bis Redux*) returned the second time, let him thinke no more of Forrain Iourneys, unlesse it be by command, and upon publique service.

Now to find entertaine-
ment for his houres of lea-
sure at home, hee may a-
mongst other studies, if his
inclination leads him that
way, apply himselfe to the
most materiall and usefull
parts of the *Mathematiques*,

as

as the Art of Navigation and Fortification. The study of the *Mathematiques* is abstruse, and therefore they require a ripe and well-seasoned judgement, they have this property, to make a dull capacity acute, and an acute capacity dull, if he falls unto the too soon: which makes us to be censured abroad in the method of our studies in England, to make green wits not yet halfe coddled as it were, to fall too early to such profound notions in our Universities, as putting childrē to stād too soon upon their leggs.

For Conclusion, in this variety of studies & divertismēts, I will give him this Caution, that he fall not into the hands of the *Alchymist*, for
though

though there be a world of rare conclusions, and delightfull experiments (most usefull and proper for Physitians) to be found in *Chymistry* which makes many to bee so *enchanted* therewith (that being got once in, they have not power to get out againe) Yet I never knew any yet, who made the *benefit* counterwaile the *charge*; but I have knowne many melt themselves to nothing (like *Icarus* wings melted, when he attempted the *Art* of flying) And while they labour so with the sweat of their brows to *blow the cole*, and *bring gold over the helm*, they commonly make a shipwrack of their own fortunes.

Et

Et bona dilapidant omnia pro lapide.

And the reason well may be, that 'tis doubted, whether such undertakings, bee pleasing to God Almighty or no, for though *Art* be *Nature's Ape*, and is found to perfect her in some things: Yet, it may well bee termed a kind of *Presumption* in man (by fetching downe the *Planets* and damning them as *criminals* to certaine *Metals*) to attempt the *transmutation* of one *species* into another, as it were against the first ordinance of the *Creator*, and the primitive intent of *Nature*, whose *hand-maid* shee is, in the

the *Production* of all Elementary bodies : Therefore to be led into a kind of fooles Paradis, and a conceipt of the *Philosophers-Stone* , and to spend much money in *Chymistry*, hee shall never have the advise of

JAMES HOWELL.



F I N I S.



